CANADIANA SCRAPBOOK

A NATION BECKONS: CANADA 1896-1914

Douglas H. Fairbairn / Graham L. Brown

FREE FARMS FOR THE MILLION
DOMINION OF
CANADA
RED RIVER VALLEY
THE GREAT FERTILE PLAINS
and British Columbia
VAST MINERAL RICHES
Immense Coal Fields,
Railway from Ocean to Ocean.
CLIMATE THE HEALTHIEST IN THE WORLD.
3 Experimental Farms
FREE FARMS OF 160 ACRES
MANITOBA, CANADIAN NORTH-WEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA
VAST COAL FIELDS AT CONVENIENT DISTANCES.
GRANTS FROM 100 TO 200 ACRES ARE OFFERED IN OTHER PARTS OF CANADA.
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, CANADA.

056

A NATION BECKONS...

Health, Liberty and Prosperity

Await the Settler in the Prairie Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba

Canadian Magazine, Jan. 1907, p. 29

There has been . . . extraordinary demand in recent years for farm help in the Province of Ontario, and in order to assist as far as possible in meeting this demand the plan will be tried this year of employing agents on commission. We have in view somewhere in the neighborhood of 200 men residing in agricultural centres in this province, who will, I think, be found willing and able to render valuable assistance in the distribution of immigrants of the farm laborer classes.

J. S. Woodsworth, *Strangers Within Our Gates*, p. 177

G. & R.
OVERSEA SETTLEMENT OFFICE

CANADA WANTS WOMEN
FOR HOUSEHOLD WORK.
SOME DOMESTIC EXPERIENCE REQUIRED.
ASSISTED PASSAGES
APPROVED APPLICANTS.
GOOD WAGES.
EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEED.

APPLY TO
ANY EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
The SUPERINTENDENT OF EMIGRATION for CANADA, 1, Regent Street, London, S.W.1.
or to
THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENTS
at the following addresses.

ABERDEEN	116, Union Street.
BANGOR	310, High Street.
BELFAST	15-17-19, Victoria Street.
BIRMINGHAM	139, Corporation Street.
BRISTOL	52, Baldwin Street.
CARLISLE	107, Lowther Street.
GLASGOW	67, Hope Street.
LIVERPOOL	49, Lord Street.
PETERBOROUGH	Market Place.
SOUTHAMPTON	8, Canute Road.
YORK	Caxton Chambers, Museum Street.

FREE FARMS FOR THE MILLION
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DOMINION LINE
Royal Mail Steamships
Between LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL and MONTREAL
HALIFAX and PORTLAND, MAINE, in Winter.

The excellent crop of 1905, it is claimed, will put fully $60,000,000 in circulation in Western Canada, and it is freely stated that the great expenditure in railway construction at present going on will raise that amount to $100,000,000 during the current year—which will bring added prosperity to the country that lies between Winnipeg and the foothills.

Canadian Magazine, June 1909, p. 30

WESTERN CANADA

Produces the Most Remarkable Yields of GRAIN, ROOTS and VEGETABLES

Canadian Magazine, Nov. 1905, p. 30

1. The soil is almost inexhaustible.
2. The climate ripens grain very quickly.
3. There is ample rainfall.
4. Cyclones never occur.
5. There are no personal taxes: land taxes are 10 cents per acre.
6. There is utter absence of rust.
7. Insect foes are unknown.

J. M. Minifie, *Homesteader*, p. 5

The construction of hundreds of miles of new railways has brought millions of acres within easy access of transportation facilities and provided employment at remunerative wages for those desirous of engaging in such labour while waiting for returns from their first crop. Thousands of free homesteads yet available. First comers have first choice.

Canadian Magazine, Jan. 1907, pp. 28-29

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.
THE ATTENTION OF
SHOEMAKERS & TAILORS
SHOEMAKERS
BUILDING MECHANICS, CABINET-MAKERS, COUNTRY BLACKSMITHS, LABOURERS, & FARM LABOURERS,
FREE GRANT OF LAND TO ACTUAL SETTLERS
Free Passages are not granted to Canada
WILLIAM HEMM, Esq., Canadian Government Emigration Agent, 11, Adam Street, Adelphi, London.
EDWARD REED,
36, Finsbury Circus, LONDON.

WEXFORD UNITED AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

LECTURE IN WEXFORD

The above Society have made arrangements with the
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT,

A LECTURE
ON
CANADA!
ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1900,
At
THE TOWN HALL, WEXFORD.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Wexford, P. RYAN, Esq., J.P. in the Chair.

ADMISSION, 2d.
RESERVED SEATS, 6d.

The following is a statement showing immigration literature ordered by the Immigration Department during the nine months ending 31 March, 1906:

Gaelic pamphlet	10,000
The Canadian West	1,500
Symposium of Ideas and Prophecies	1,500
The Canadian West	100,000
Reliable Information	2,000
Western Canada, a Land of Unequalled Opportunities	2,000
Great Growth of Western Canada	2,000
Western Canada, a Land of Unprecedented Progress	2,000
Book of Lectures	200
The Story of Western Canada Crop	300,000
Farm and Ranch Review	5,000
Canadian Year Book	5,000
Prince Edward Island pamphlet	30,000
Immigration Act	40,000
Canada in a Nutshell	100,000
Home Building in Canada	115,000
Classes Wanted in Canada	50,000
Land Regulations	50,000
Canada Wants Domestic Servants	50,000
A Travers le Canada	20,000
Illustrated Pamphlet of Winnipeg	1,000
Everyman's Geology of Three Prairie Provinces of the Canadian West	5,000
Eastern Townships	30,000
Reduced Rates for Settlers	100,000
How to Succeed in Canada	200,000
Canada, Work, Wages and Land (English)	200,000
Canada, Work, Wages and Land (Danish)	20,000
Canada, Work, Wages and Land (Norwegian)	20,000
Canada, Work, Wages and Land (Finnish)	20,000
Canada, Work, Wages and Land (German)	20,000
Canada, Work, Wages and Land (Swedish)	20,000
Canada, Work, Wages and Land (French)	20,000
Canada, Work, Wages and Land (Belgian)	20,000
Canada, the Land of Opportunity (English)	200,000
Canada, the Land of Opportunity (Swedish)	50,000
Canada, the Land of Opportunity (Norwegian)	50,000
Canada, the Land of Opportunity (Finnish)	50,000
Canada, the Land of Opportunity (Danish)	50,000
Canada, the Land of Opportunity (Flemish)	50,000
Canada, the Land of Opportunity (French)	50,000
Western Canada	500
Climate of Canada	500
Western Canada Early Days	500
Western Canada Crop Prospects	500
What Canada Possesses	500
Letters from Successful Settlers (French)	20,000
Hangers	50,000
Facts for Settlers	100,000
Last Best West	375,000

J. S. Woodsworth, *Strangers Within Our Gates*, p. 115

From the annual report I learn that the Ottawa Valley Immigration Aid Society arranged for ten lectures, and directed the placing of 661 settlers—350 in New Ontario, 190 in New Quebec, and 121 in the Western Provinces.

J. S. Woodsworth, *Strangers Within Our Gates*, p. 177

...A CONTINENT RESPONDS

'Whatever is bringing you to Canada?' I queried, and a dozen fellows crowded around our seats. 'The same thing that is bringing all the boys,' was the answer. 'We want work,' and he roared out laughing, as if it was a great joke. 'That's right, isn't it?' and the boys all echoed, 'It was work.'

J. S. Woodsworth, *Strangers Within Our Gates*, p. 59

I applied for one job. When I got there one hundred and fifty were standing in line. I sidled up to the porter. "Get in line," he tells me. "I say, governor," I asks him, "how many have been in already?" "About twice as many." I decided to look for another job, and that gay infectious laugh of his again echoed through the car. 'What's the chance of a job?' he asked.

J. S. Woodsworth, *Strangers Within Our Gates*, p. 59

'Why have I come to Canada? Well, that is easy. To get work. I haven't earned a penny since Christmas. I have walked twenty miles a day looking for a job. For every position that is open there are hundreds of applicants. They actually have to call out the police. I had been in one position twenty-eight years looking after the stud of a wealthy man. The governor died. The stables were sold. Every man of us was discharged; some there forty years, too. It was tough, I can tell you. I have been looking for work ever since.'

J. S. Woodsworth, *Strangers Within Our Gates*, p. 58

Small criminal makes good...

Eighteen months or so ago a lad was brought before the magistrates in... Falmouth. He was charged with vagrancy, sleeping out, and having no visible means of subsistence. This was the third time he had been so charged, and he was only about sixteen years of age. The magistrates did not know what to do with him. They sent him to a poorhouse for a while. But when the time was up he was turned adrift again, and was very soon once more before the bench. But this time he was charged with attempting to commit suicide.... he went to Canada. And here is a letter which says of him: 'He is a fine fellow, doing well and greatly respected.' Now you have it in a nutshell; eighteen months ago he was starving and attempting suicide, and no one would give him work. Now he is greatly respected.

J. S. Woodsworth, *Strangers Within Our Gates*, pp. 54-55

Did I ever farm? I should say not. I've lived in London all my life. I'm a railroad man. If I can't make farming go, perhaps I can get on the railroad. They say there are lots of railroad jobs.

J. S. Woodsworth, *Strangers Within Our Gates*, p. 57

The emigrants from Galicia are all proprietors of small holdings; the capital which they bring with them originates from the sales of their cottage garden and field. The field in Galicia is on an average worth about £13 per acre, the cottage with garden £20. The most candidates to emigration belong to the class of peasants holding three or four acres, because they can realize from sale of their property an amount sufficient to reach America, and because they find no difficulty in disposing of such small areas of land as about 4-5 acres among the remaining peasants of the village.

V. J. Kaye, *Early Ukrainian Settlements in Canada*, pp. 118-19

To become the owner of 113 morgs of land may seem to many a bliss hoped for only in a dream. There is little doubt that it can be achieved, if only the emigration is properly organized. But there are many conditions which have to be fulfilled first, and which may prevent many of our people from achieving that happiness. First of all, there is the great distance to travel; transportation alone would cost 150 florins per person. The Canadian Government as a rule does not assist passages; immigrants have to defray the costs of transportation from their own funds. The crossing of the ocean lasts one week, and travel by rail in Europe and in Canada takes about 5 days. Inexperienced people are not advised to venture alone. It is best to travel in groups under the guidance of an experienced person who knows the language or who can at least speak German... (2½ florins = $1.00)

V. J. Kaye, *Early Ukrainian Settlements in Canada*, p. 16

I have been out of work for three months. I was getting too hard up. I had to do something. Canada has been preached to us on every hand, so I decided to try my luck. I've walked hundreds of miles looking for work.

J. S. Woodsworth, *Strangers Within Our Gates*, p. 59

In order to make a living on the land given to them, one should have enough money to be able to live after arrival until the next crop is garnered, to be able to buy a pair of oxen for the ploughing, as well as implements for husbandry, or at least enough ready money to be able to hire a neighbour of longer standing to do the ploughing. The first settlers who emigrate must also have a few hundred florins in cash for the upkeep of their families. Those who arrive after them may be able to manage with less money, working on arrival for wages with farmers who came before them, and later, when they have acquired some knowledge of the language, they can be hired by other farmers. After a year they will earn so much cash that they will be able to take out their own homestead. (2½ florins = $1.00) V. J. Kaye, *Early Ukrainian Settlements In Canada*, p. 16

Night after night Pillipiw stayed up relating the fabulous tale.

"I told them of the wonders of the New World, laughing like mischief," related Pillipiw, as he rubbed his hands at the thought of the commission he was going to make, and the free machinery and household goods he would get free from the Canadian Government.

V. Lysenko, *Men In Sheepskin Coats*, p. 18

... wheat – seas of it! And land! Did they know they could get 69½ hectares, 113 morgs, free! Who among the peasants ever had 113 morgs?

V. Lysenko, *Men in Sheepskin Coats*, p. 17

"Flee, because here you have no land, and there is land! Here you are paupers; there, landowners." V. Lysenko, *Men in Sheepskin Coats*, p. 17

LANDHOLDINGS IN GALICIA

Year	No. of Large landowners	Avg. Holdings (hectares)
1891	8448	3907 (967 acres)
1902	235	7163 (17 731 acres)
1859	—the 788 234 landowners in Galicia averaged 5¼ hectares (13 acres) each.	
1898	—30 000 small landowners 50% of whom held 2 hectares (5 acres) or less.	
1912	—80% of all landowners held less than 1.6 hectares (4 acres).	
1912	—1 200 000 people in Galicia whom the land would not support.	
	—2500–3000 farms per year were lost for debts of less than $40.	

V. J. Kaye, *Early Ukrainian Settlements In Canada*, p. 9

THE SMALL LANDOWNER IN GALICIA 1882-1891

	florins
Value of Gross Grain Production	112½
EXPENSES	
Taxes, Rent, Feed (Yearly)	50
Value of Grain Set Aside for Spring Sowing	30
SOME OTHER VARIABLE EXPENSES	
Debt Payments	
Insurance	
Church Contributions	
School Contributions	
Building Repairs	
Special Taxes to Build a New Church or School	
Unforeseen Expenses	
– Accidents	
– Crop Failures	
– Deaths	
– Weddings	

V. J. Kaye, *Early Ukrainian Settlements In Canada*, p.12

Steerage meals were apt to be entertaining – on one day ship pie was featured, with which one could carry on quite a game of 'what's this?'. It was evident it was composed of the left-overs from the upper crust's tables, hence one could get a taste of chicken and speculate if another bite was a piece of sausage.

H. Robertson, *Salt of the Earth*, p. 16

Every once in a while there'd be a fight and we'd all get around and egg them on. There'd be lots of singing. Some of the fellows played different instruments, fiddle and accordian and all in all we had a pretty nice time.

P. S. Hordern, 1903, Barr Colony

H. Robertson, *Salt of The Earth*, p. 14

The Saloon and Intermediate passengers are allowed to intermix, but Steerage are strictly kept to their own quarters. You soon get acquainted with everyone on board, as there is no formality. Most excellent grub was served and plenty of it. The bar was well patronized, champagne corks popped all day and far into the night, money was freely spent and a general air of festivity pervaded the whole ship.

Charles Alfred Peyton, age 19, 1882, S. S. Circassian

H. Robertson, *Salt of The Earth*, p. 17

THE SEA VOYAGE

The ship was supposed to be a ship that would ordinarily carry 700 passengers and there were over 2,500 of us on board. There were a lot of goods being brought over. Everybody had a lot of things; some even brought their pianos.

H. Robertson, *Salt of The Earth*, p. 14

en route to Canada

We were in what was called the forward hold. It was below the water line. As we walked down it looked pretty nice, all painted white inside, but when we got closer we saw that it was just whitewash. Later on when we got going the whitewash got knocked off the walls as the waves hit it. The whitewash would fall off in chunks and there was manure under it. It has been used to transport horses.

H. Robertson, *Salt of The Earth*, p. 14

We finally got on a boat that was a cattle boat fixed up with cabins from the stalls. Each cabin held four immigrants—two lower and two upper beds made of plain boards and straw mattresses and straw pillows.

H. Robertson, *Salt of The Earth*, p. 15

' when any-
was sitting
eaned out to
happened to
moved just
il don't you
'How can I
of The Earth, p. 14

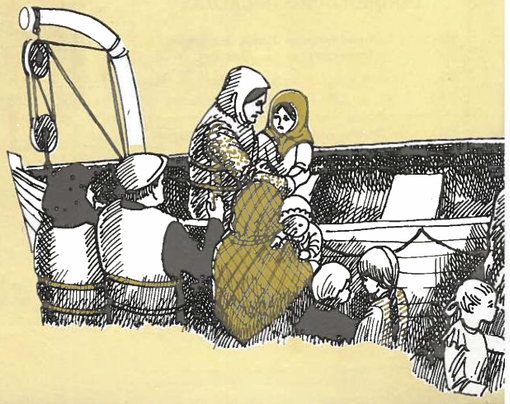
Immigrants leaving Liverpool

Adriatic

The worst part of this trip was the lifeboat drill. The first time we did it there was near panic because everyone thought we were going to sink. I feared that after finally making the decision to go to Canada I would end up drowning in the Atlantic. I almost joined the women and children crying.

A voyager.

Scottish immigrants, c. 1911



In August, 1891, the three travellers went through Lviv and Krakow to the border town, where a gendarme looked over their passports.

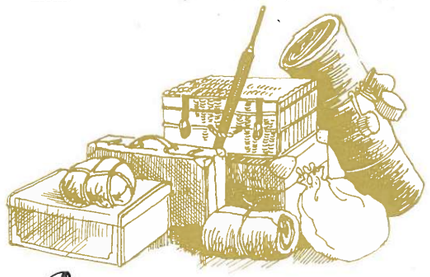
"Show me the money you have," he ordered. Pillipiw had 600 "rinski" ($240); Eleniak had 190 "rinski" ($76); and Panischak had only 120 ($48). Panischak was turned back, as he had insufficient money. He gave his money to the other two, who now travelled into Hamburg, where the German agent, Shapiro, sold them a passage to Winnipeg for $60 apiece. They had left some $244 to take them to the new country.

V. Lysenko, *Men In Sheepskin Coats*, p. 12

Waiting to go ashore at Quebec City, 1911

Here is a family of Poles; one child has 'weak eyes.' Of course she must be deported. But do we think what it means – the shock to the family when they learn that their little one is to be sent back and they are to go on. In spite of the father's and mother's grief the little girl is taken from them.

J. S. Woodsworth, *Strangers Within Our Gates*, pp. 33-34



GATEWAY TO A NEW LIFE

MEDICAL OFFICERS
LES OFFICIERS MEDICALS
ÄRZTE
DOKTOR
LIJEČNIK

Fortunately, perhaps, the immigrant does not need to take the initiative, but finds himself carried along with the crowd. Management there must be, somewhere, and reason, doubtless, for all these tedious examinations, but he has no very clear idea as to the 'how' and 'why' of all that takes place during the long hours that elapse before he finds himself safely landed. His greatest anxiety is to look after his baggage. And what an assortment of boxes and bundles! No wonder that some pieces go astray!

J. S. Woodsworth, *Strangers Within Our Gates*, p. 34

Galician immigrants at the sheds, Quebec City

A LETTER HOME

12 Rue de Roi
Montreal, Quebec
14 Aug. 1906

Dear Bridget

I arrived safely two weeks ago and got a job in sewer construction. I don't have enough money to go any further. I will save some money to send for you and the children. Then we can move to Saskatchewan. The work is dirty but I am fine.

Your loving husband,
Mike Doherty

ARRIVALS IN CANADA
SELECTED GROUPS, SELECTED YEARS

NATIONALITIES	1901	1905	1909	1913
British	11,810	65,359	52,901	150,542
Austrian	228	837	1,830	1,050
French	360	1,743	1,830	2,755
Galician	4,702	6,926	6,644	497
Hebrew, Russian	– –	6,206	1,444	6,304
Italian	4,710	3,473	4,228	16,601
Japanese	6	354	495	724
Newfoundland	– –	190	2,108	1,036
Russian	1,044	1,887	3,547	18,623
Swedish	485	1,847	1,135	2,477
U.S. (Ocean Ports)	68	109	94	121
U.S.	17,987	43,543	59,832	139,009

DEPORTATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS AND PRINCIPAL CAUSES – SELECTED YEARS

CAUSES	1901	1905	1909	1913
Medical Causes:	NOT AVAILABLE			
Insanity		2	13	22
Mentally Retarded		3	27	21
Tuberculosis		4	11	11
Trachoma		488	94	72
Hernia		1	3	13
Other Medical Causes		28	41	107
Accompanying Patients		13	60	28
Contract Labour		– –	– –	– –
Criminality		1	6	4
Defective Sight		– –	17	9
Immorality		– –	12	15
Indirect Passage		– –	– –	45
Lack of Funds		– –	67	204
Likely to become a Public charge		56	292	56
Poor Physique		– –	6	64
Stowaway		– –	74	63
Other Causes		13	5	17

Canada Year Book, 1913

A boy awaiting deportation

First comes the medical examination. Then all must pass through the 'cattle pen' – a series of iron-barred rooms and passage ways. They must go in single file, and each pass before various officials who question them as to their nationality and destination, and the amount of money they have in their possession. All this is very necessary, but it is a weary, anxious time. No one can tell what will come next. Many fear they will be stopped. Some are turned back – one taken and the others left. Now, there is the customs examination. At last tickets are arranged for, baggage transferred, and the immigrants find themselves bundled into a colonist car. This is another experience – not altogether a pleasant one either, since they are not accustomed to cooking and sleeping in such small quarters. J. S. Woodsworth, *Strangers Within Our Gates*, p. 34

Only the other day one of the Government travelling agents had great difficulty in persuading a young fellow, before he started for the West, from investing some of his small capital in firearms and knives to kill the buffalo, wolves and other wild animals which his fellow passengers had persuaded him were to be encountered in the streets of Winnipeg. J. S. Woodsworth, *Strangers Within Our Gates*, p. 38

May 6, 1908

Sir,

There is at present in the Toronto Insane Asylum an Irish immigrant patient, named George Henry Goudy, who arrived in Canada by Allan Line S.S. Sicilian on the 5th of February, 1906. This man is mentally deficient and likely to remain a permanent public charge unless sent home. His sister, who I understand has engaged passage by your line, will accompany him over.

Having come to Canada previous to 13th July, 1906, his case is not covered by the Immigration Act, but as it is desirable to get rid of him, the Department will pay charity rate for his transportation.

Will you kindly therefore make the necessary arrangement in steerage so that this man and his sister may travel together from Montreal.

Your obedient servant,
W. D. Scott
Superintendent of Immigration

Public Archives of Canada

Immigrants from Germany, 1911

Settlers near Winnipeg

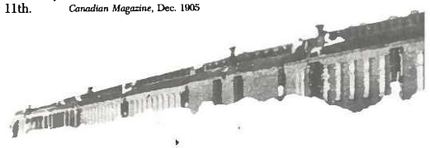
HEADING WEST

FREIGHT REGULATIONS

1) Carloads of settler's effects may be made up of the following described property: Live stock (not exceeding 10 head); household goods and personal property (second hand); wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second hand); farm machinery, implements and tools (all second hand); soft-wood lumber and shingles, which must not exceed 600 metres; or a Portable House may be shipped; seed grain, small quantity of trees or shrubbery; small lot live poultry or pet animals; and sufficient feed for the live stock while on journey. Settlers' Effects rates will not apply on shipments of second-hand wagons, buggies, farm machinery, implements or tools, unless accompanied by household goods.

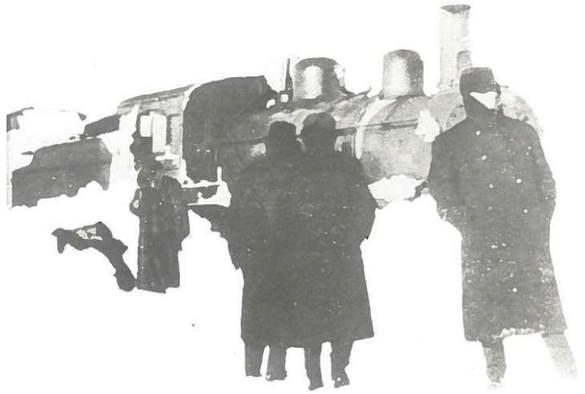
2) Merchandise, such as groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., also implements, machinery, vehicles, etc., if new, will not be regarded as Settlers' Effects and will be charged regular rates.

Canada West. The Last Best West



. . . the second trainload of Emigrants leaving Cottonwood County Minnesota for Points in Western Canada, 67 cars have left mentioned County during the last two months and about that many more will follow before November 11th. *Canadian Magazine*, Dec. 1905

On approaching Winnipeg the other day a party of Scotch immigrants were having their homesick feelings stirred up by singing the old songs and somewhat sentimental speechifying; the women were in tears, and the men were feeling 'lumpy about the throat,' when a man at the other end of the car electrified the company and inspired new hope and cheerfulness by shouting out, 'what are ye dreeing aboot? Is't the poverty ye've left ahint? Think o' what's afore ye!' J. S. Woodsworth, *Strangers Within Our Gates*, p. 37



Lost in the snow. . . .

W. C. Bruce, an old Hamilton man, but now of Tacoma, came out with his partner, Heber Smith, of Chicago. He reports that some 4,000 men spent the season on Copper river, and coming out in the middle of November over the Valdez glacier, quite a number of deaths occurred from the men being frozen to death. Among these were Harry Cohen, formerly a New York jeweler, who with nine companions started for the coast, and overcome by weakness, succumbed to the cold. His companion, named Smith, tried to get to the coast, but died from his injuries. Another young man, whose name could not be learned, froze to death, and a Hungarian, Geo. Poltovitch, who came on the Cottage City, lost part of each foot from frost bites. Smith and Khron were members of the same party. In company with several others they started across the glacier early in December. Smith was the first to freeze his feet. After they had crossed the summit and were going down the long stretch towards Valdez, his strength began to fail him . . .

George G. Sweezey, also of New York, was a blacksmith at Valdez for a long time. He started across the glacier early in the winter, drawing a heavy sled. The details of his death are unknown for he was alone.

The miners who arrived on the Cottage City say that many others perished like Sweezey. They are unable to give names. The men starting out in pairs or singly were never heard of again.

Winnipeg Free Press, 30 Jan. 1898, p. 2

Emigrant family leaving railway station for homestead in Saskatchewan

One bright sunny morning, with the wind blowing a cold blast from the northwest, we loaded up a wagon, which included two pigs, a dozen hens, and as many necessities as possible, and started out, leading two cows, with a yearling colt running loose. M. G. Moorhouse, *Buffalo Horn Valley*, p. 6

The immigrants were an odd lot. Or they seemed so, probably because they were bewildered by the language. They seemed to live on liverwurst. They carried everthing in wicker baskets. There was no point in trying to sell them anything worth more than five cents. It was the only coin they could recognize. Neekel? Neekel? Most kept their neekels in a pocket purse with a drawstring. On days when we had a couple of extra cars of immigrants, I was always assured of a good sale of apples. You couldn't ask much more than a neekel for an apple. K. E. Liddell, *I'll Take the Train*, p. 13

Horseplay was rough and the humor was crude, but the fellowship was genuine. In the earliest of years, farmers advised of arrivals, would line platforms of country stations to recruit help right from the coaches. The bargaining went on through the open windows.

K. E. Liddell, *I'll Take The Train*, p. 140

An accident . . .

One day an immigrant train was brought to a sudden stop by an alarm from a Galician family that they had lost one of their children, a boy of eight, who had tumbled out of the window. All was interest and excitement, and the parents were loud in their expressions of dismay and grief, but as the train went slowly backward the young hopeful was discovered walking along the track and was finally picked up, quite unhurt, on perceiving which the parents experienced a sudden revulsion of feeling, and gave their offspring a vigorous whipping for the trouble he had caused by his escapade. J. S. Woodworth, *Strangers Within Our Gates*, pp. 36-37

Every car has a stove set up at one end, together with a cistern of water, so that passengers can make tea and cook meals.

Noel Copping, age 20, 1909, Bulyea, Saskatchewan

H. Robertson, *Salt of the Earth*, p. 20

There are a great many women and children on board and the prospects are there will be terrible suffering from hunger and cold. My enthusiasm for this glorious country is fast dying out and I would give anything for something to eat but there seems no hope of even getting a bite for the next 48 hours.

H. Robertson, *Salt of the Earth*, p. 18

The possessions of J. J. Gulley of Ontario

1902 SNOWFALL

	Amount (cm)	Days
January	16	4
February	16.5	4
March	15	3
April	.8	1
May	0	0
June	0	0
July	0	0
August	0	0
September	0	0
October	3.5	1
November	48	12
December	31	4

THE WINTER OF 1902

	Mean Min. Monthly Temperature	Mean Max. Monthly Temperature	Low that Month
	°C	°C	°C
November	−12	−3	−28
December	−12	−11	−40
January	−22	−8	−42
February	−20	−8	−38

THE SPRING OF 1902

	Mean Min. Monthly Temperature	Mean Max. Monthly Temperature	High that Month	Low that Month
	°C	°C	°C	°C
March	−11	0	13	−35
April	− 7	9	19	−14
May	4	17	30	−4

YOUR NEW HOME

Scene and statistics near Lethbridge, Alberta

THE SUMMER OF 1902

	Mean Min. Monthly Temperature	Mean Max. Monthly Temperature	High that Month
	°C	°C	°C
June	4	17	26
July	10	26	31
August	8	24	31

THE FALL OF 1902

	Mean Min. Monthly Temperature	Mean Max. Monthly Temperature	High that Month	Low that Month
	°C	°C	°C	°C
September	0	16	26	−11
October	−2	10	22	−13

1902 RAINFALL

	Amount (cm)	Days
January	0	0
February	0	0
March	2.2	3
April	.15	1
May	7.4	9
June	19.5	26
July	7.8	13
August	2.5	3
September	2.8	12
October	.7	2
November	1.7	1
December	0	0

Ploughing with a dog team in the Northwest Territories

A Weekly Routine. . . .

My way of life was very simple. I started off on Sunday by baking a gallon of pork and beans and enough bread to last a week. I would sweep the floor—if it needed it. Company never bothered me because I never had any. Weekdays I was up and had the bulls going by 4 o'clock in the morning, unhooked at nine and had lunch. Every second day I took two plowshares on my back and walked 12 miles to Baskervilles to have them sharpened—back home and had the bulls going at 4 p.m., unhooked at 9 p.m. had supper and went to bed. I did the same thing the next day and the next and the next. That summer in breaking 110 acres I walked some 880 miles. H. Robertson, *Salt of the Earth*, p. 40

. . . plastered my sod house inside and out with clay dug from the well. I put flooring in it and as I had nothing else to do, I scrubbed it every other day and took out my bedding to air every morning. For music I stretched some brass wire on my home made bench and on this rude instrument I played little tunes. I even made verses to a tune I liked, a love song to my absent wife. H. Robertson, *Salt of The Earth*, p. 29

ESTABLISHING A HOME

LAND REGULATIONS IN CANADA

1. A homestead may be taken up by any person who is the sole head of a family or by any male eighteen years of age or over, who is a British subject or who declares his intention to become a British subject.
2. To acquire a homestead an applicant must make entry in person at the Dominion Lands Office for the district in which the land applied for is situated. At the time of entry a fee of $10.00 must be paid.
3. To earn patent for homestead, a person must reside in a habitable house upon the land for six months during each of three years.
4. Before being eligible to apply for patent, a homesteader must break (plough up) thirty acres of the homestead. It is also required that a reasonable proportion of this cultivation must be done during each homestead year.

Canada West The Last Best West

Land Titles Office, Edmonton, Alberta

The head of one family, who arrived in Sifton in 1898, had barely enough money to buy a team of oxen. His homestead was ten miles away, deep in the bush. He had to chop his way through, which took him a solid week. The other family, with two small children, arrived at Selkirk in 1904; they were going to settle at Winnipeg Beach where they had a relative. They had only ten cents; this they paid to be ferried across the river. Then they took to the railroad track, the mother and father carrying their children as well as their bundles. Somehow they made it; then, says Rev. Hubicz, "they sat down on their bundles and wept." They knew no one and could not speak English; and they were unable to find their relative.

J. W. Chafe, *Extraordinary Tales from Manitoba History*, p. 140

There were Canadian and American land speculators who bought up large blocks to retail to land-hungry immigrants who poured into the "Golden West". These grants and block purchases drastically limited the choice and location of free land to the legitimate settler without limiting official inducements. J. M. Minifie, *Homesteader*, p. 2

"The gummit just bet me ten bucks against a half-section that I can't stand this climate for three years."

J. M. Minifie, *Homesteader*, pp. 42-43

FIRST SUPPLIES
A barrel of lime
100 pounds flour
50 pounds sugar
6 tubes of yeast-cakes
5 pounds Red Rose Tea
5 pounds Blue Ribbon Coffee
6 cans condensed milk
6 cans salmon
Enamel hand bowl
Baking soda
2 pitch forks
1 scoop-shovel
1 post hole spade
1 hand hammer
1 mallet
50 fence posts
2 rolls barbed wire
2 water pails
1 milk pail with sieve spout
1 keg 2½ inch nails
10 pounds 4 inch spikes
10 pound staples
Brace and bit
One axe
One hatchet
2 files
1 rasp
2 fifty foot lengths of rope
1 logging chain
1 tethering chain
2 pairs hobbles
2 halters
1 box copper rivets
6 pots
Flax burner
12 foot stove pipe
1 metal chimney pot
1 wooden barrel
1 can kerosene
1 storm lantern
2 table lamps
Carton of Eddy's matches
1 tin McDonald's pipe tobacco
1 tin Prince Albert pipe tobacco
1 bag table salt
20 pound coarse salt
1 block rock salt
pepper, spices, vinegar, nutmeg
Sack of old chum tobacco
cinnamon, cloves
2 rolls of tar paper
Shiplap, droplap, common board,
2×4, 2×6 for a one-story shack
14 feet by 24 feet
1 door and hasp
4 hinges
2 horse blankets
2 coarse grey blankets
1 side bacon
1 sack oatmeal
1 broom

Minifie, *Homesteader*, p. 42-43

During the long winters, with the snow so high, we only had about six inches of window light sometimes. The stable was completely covered over. Dan kept his feed on the top of the stable, and shovelled a path at a steep angle to get the animals out; the first year, he had to drive them to Condies for water every day. If you were ever caught in a prairie blizzard, it was just too bad for you. However, I never heard of any casualties in our district, several had been lost, but safely returned. M. C. Moorhouse, *Buffalo Horn Valley*, p. 9

But it was the loneliness which was the most oppressive for settlers, who were accustomed to living in compact villages in Slovakia or closed colonies in the United States. The interminable prairie, with scattered clumps of poplar and willow trees, covered by "buffalo grass", could not replace for many Slovak settlers, especially for women, the hilly villages. J. M. Kirschbaum, *Slovaks In Canada*, p. 82

Papa Fuhr had a map on which the agent had marked their farm, four squares west of Edmonton. Papa figured that was four miles. When the family was let off the train in the Edmonton station, he told mother and the children that he would walk out to see their farm and be back in a few hours. He was gone for two days, while the family, unable to speak the language they heard in the streets outside the station, waited with growing anxiety. Finally he came back to explain how big the country was; each square was not a mile but a township of six miles and their new farm home was twenty-four miles away not four. T. Cashman, *An Illustrated History of Western Canada*, p. 160

Survival . . .

There were many arts by which the settlers survived. All the secrets of nature which the Ukrainian peasant had hoarded for generations, and others learned from Indians: how to dig seneca, the snake root, dry it and sell it to drug companies in the cities; the women searched for mushrooms and made soups to vary their meagre diet. Some settlers were able to buy guns and shoot wild chickens, ducks and deer. The housewife plucked the feathers and made feather beds. An abundance of rabbits supplied stews and skins for leggings, jackets and caps. All the family knew how to trap marten—they received three cents apiece from traders, and by selling a hundred, could obtain enough money for shoes. In winter, they cut cordwood—tamarac, poplar and jackpine, and hauled it on their sleds, selling it for forty-five to seventy-five cents a cord to the Icelanders, Swedes and Germans.

V. Lysenko, *Men In Sheepskin Coats*, p. 41

"Where's Gordon?" he asked his wife.

"He's upstairs lying down reading," she answered. "Isn't this some storm? It's a good thing we're all safe and sound inside."

"It sure is!" shivered Bill, as he peeled off his wet overalls and smock.

Just then there was a terrific CRASH! of thunder, and blinding lightning crackled through the air. It seemed as if the building would be shaken from its foundation. As the lightning ZINGED down, a ragged hole appeared in the ceiling above – just where Gordon's bed stood upstairs.

Dropping his sodden garments to the floor, Bill Craig bounded up the stairs, two at a time—when he reached his son, he found him—dead! The lightning had come down the stovepipe, and struck the iron bed on which the lad lay studying his homework.

M. Groom, *The Melted Years*, p. 45

The winter is the prairie farmer's holiday time, and holiday joys are very practical in kind. Now the fuel is cut, and rails and fence posts cut and hauled. Hay and grain are drawn to town and elevator, and stock must be fed, watered and "rounded."

Home Life of Women In Western Canada, p. 71

Within two decades, a single year's crop from only one of these Prairie Provinces equalled more gold in value than ever came out of the Klondike.

V. Lysenko, *Men In Sheepskin Coats*, p. 10

Hotel Iceland

Gimli, Manitoba
March 12th, 1909

To the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg

Dear Sir:

In travelling through Townships 19, 20, and 21, Ranges 2 and 3 E, I find that there is great destitution among the foreign settlers in that locality in several homes which I have visited. I have found places where people were almost on the verge of starvation, having been two or three days without bread or flour to make it. Immediate relief is necessary as they live in places where there are no roads and no chance to get anything in after the roads break up, until freezing up next winter.

Hoping you will give this your immediate attention,

I remain,
Yours
John Lusted
Forest Ranger

Public Archives of Canada

A DREAM COME TRUE?

Breakfast at 6 a.m.; lunch in the field at 10 o'clock; dinner at the farm house at 12:30; at 4 p.m. a "snack in the field" consisting of buttered bread, cold meat, cheese, pie, cake; and hot coffee, borne in the great kettle and poured by the farm mistress, who bears away the emptied platters, only to see them well replenished at 6 p.m., when the horn sounds for supper.

Home Life of Women In Western Canada, p. 6

THE CITY OF SASKATOON
Province of Saskatchewan

January 20, 1909

G.E. McCraney, M.P.
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Sir:

I am instructed by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Saskatoon to advise you that John Lang, homesteader, residing on the S.E. 36-35-6- Ws 3rd, disappeared on December 1st, 1908, his wife was sick and he came into town to get some medicine, and after leaving the City he has not been seen since, supposition being that he was frozen to death.

He left a wife and seven children ranging from two months to nine years old in very destitute circumstances. The family being in such a deplorable condition, it was thought advisable to bring them into the City, and they were placed in Emigration Hall.

The mother died of pneumonia on January 11th 1909, thus leaving the seven children orphans, and being cared for by the City. We have communicated with her people in Scotland, but as yet have received no reply.

The City Council have asked me to take this matter up with you to ascertain what would be in the best steps to take regarding the taking care of the children.

Thanking you in anticipation of your attention to this matter.

I am yours truly,
J.H. Trusdale,
City Clerk

Public Archives of Canada

Rust is a fungus disease that seriously reduces the yield of any grain it attacks. Serious crop damage was caused on the prairies by a heavy attack in 1896 and another in 1904 which was widely reported to have "robbed farmers (both American and Canadian) of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat."

J. M. Minifie, *Homesteader*, p. 5

In my commissary the labourers could buy bacon, flour and canned goods of tolerable quality, but for prices that New York clubs would be ashamed to ask. Those who didn't like it could get out (at their own expense), for there was a never-ending stream of new serfs, shanghaied by the mass procurement agencies of the East."

Friends In Need, p. 47

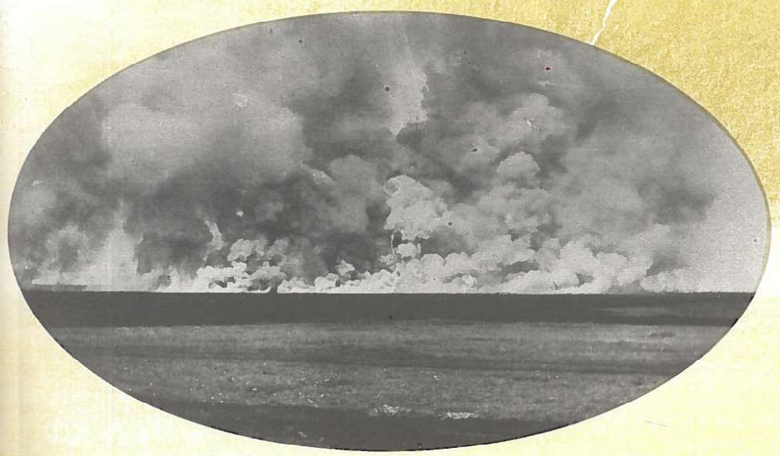
Spring opens up in March. The routine of farm life is usually: At six o'clock breakfast is on the table. The menfolk are, since five o'clock, out in the barns turning out the cattle to water—milking the cows and turning the foaming rich white fluid into the separator, which gives from one spout cream for home and butter-making use, and from another milk to fatten calves and pigs for market. After the stables are cleaned, the men breakfast, and then it is off to the fields, where ploughing, harrowing and rolling the soil goes on, followed by seeding; all of which is done by machinery under skilled orders.

Home Life of Women In Western Canada, p. 4

"A wedge of limestone judged to weigh 71 million metric tons and measuring about 390 metres from top to bottom, and 720 metres in width, suddenly dropped from the side of the mountain."

J. M. Kirschbaum, *Slovaks In Canada*, p. 72

The day after the Frank Slide, Alberta, 1903



"The mass (flew) with terrific speed across the valley for a distance of almost two miles. . . . It covered. . . . 1292.8 hectares (3,200 acres) to a depth of 30 metres."

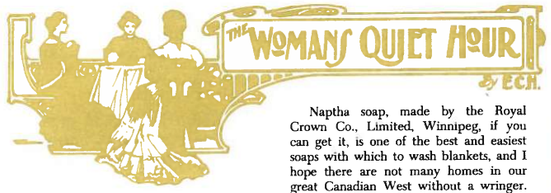
J. M. Kirschbaum, *Slovaks In Canada*, p. 72

1899

Tragic Trek of Fifty-five Ukrainian Children, in May. 55 children and two adults die in the settlement trek and tents at Lake Patterson, Manitoba, from disease and mostly the freezing cold. In 1941 a monument marking the 50th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement was erected on the site where the original tents stood.

A. S. Gregorovich, *Chronology of Ukrainian Canadian History*, p. 12

PRAIRIE COMMUNITY LIFE



One room at a time should be the motto of every housewife in spring cleaning and if, as will happen among many of the new settlers, there is but one, or at most two rooms, than take two or even three days for the necessary turning out.

Naptha soap, made by the Royal Crown Co., Limited, Winnipeg, if you can get it, is one of the best and easiest soaps with which to wash blankets, and I hope there are not many homes in our great Canadian West without a wringer. With these two things, blanket washing is greatly simplified.

A man should be almost as much ashamed to have his wife go without a wringer and washing machine as he would be to have her go without shoes.

Western Home Monthly, May 1907, p. 30

Children have abounding health, and old people appear to renew their youth; the only disease I have observed at all troublesome is rheumatism, and there are special points in the West, such as Banff, in Alberta, where this trouble is treated with success.

Home Life of Women in Western Canada, p. 38

Interior of John Beam's ranch house, north of Cochrane, Alberta

Thresher's dinner on Siebrasse farm, 1913

In time a church was built. The seats were planks laid on logs and later four kitchen chairs which Dad obtained at cost price. Dr. Thurlow Fraser, then minister at Portage la Prairie, opened and dedicated this church in August 1904. The newly organized Ladies' Aid put on concerts and suppers to pay for the chairs and also for bracket lamps. These church concerts and suppers were really something. I have often heard mother tell of how she personally made up a bushel of potatoes into salad and of how she would make as many as 30 lemon pies. The men used to flock in from the outlying lumber camps and a good many landseekers also used to come.

H. Robertson, *Salt of the Earth*, p. 124

My Dad often said "This is the finest place in the world to raise a family in. The young folk are all so decent and clean minded. When a bunch of boys got together, you never heard them belittle girls. When we left Ontario, all settled their disagreements at the next dance, like the old song, "Many a heart is broken, after the ball". We would hear men say, "I'll get him at the next dance". Many a fight took place there, when everyone was dressed in his best and should be having a good time. We seldom saw this behavior on the prairie.

M. G. Moorhouse, *Buffalo Horn Valley*, p. 27

Three happy settlers

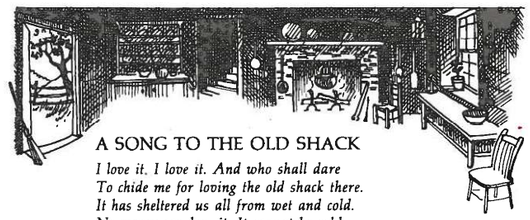
Mr. Cooper, who was batching for a few winter months, would run out of tobacco so many times, and get lost while trying to locate a loan. When a rap come to a door about 3 a.m., someone would yell, "Is that you, Cooper?" It wouldn't do to come to our place, Dad didn't smoke. He was welcome to anything else he might need. Every one helped everyone else out. Dad had the only sleigh in the country, and he never knew where it was.

M. G. Moorhouse, *Buffalo Horn Valley*, p. 9

We had a young Irish youth there one night, and he was fascinated by the stories and tried hard not to believe them. But he left the house, looking quite white, and told us afterwards he had run the whole four miles home.

M. G. Moorhouse, *Buffalo Horn Valley*, p. 27

Interior of home, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan



A SONG TO THE OLD SHACK

I love it, I love it. And who shall dare
To chide me for loving the old shack there.
It has sheltered us all from wet and cold.
No money can buy it. It cannot be sold.

I've climbed it. I've climbed it. And all shall share
The trembling uncertainty of that rickety stair.
But it has carried us up to the regions above
Where we dreamed of our fortunes, our lands and our love.

I've scrubbed it. I've scrubbed it, that dirty old shack
And finished so oft with a kink in my back.
I've slivered my fingers on the rotten old floor
And wondered at night why my knees were so sore.

I've trimmed it and decked it, that crooked old shack,
I've whitewashed and painted and used some shellac,
I've papered and draped it with cretonne and such
And when I get there it doesn't look much.

But I love it, I love it, that dear old shack,
Wherever I wander I always come back,
With a warm thought in my heart for the joy and the pride
One always feels for one's own fireside.

Written by Annabel Rainforth in 1905 or 1906

Wagon Trails To Hard Top, p. 238

Doukhobor women

Women at work

But to come home again, let us give heed to the household question, that question which is with us all, and always with us. I have seen women in England nearly worn out with their servant-worries, their kitchen-ranges, and their complicated household arrangements. I would not change places with them for any consideration, even to have dinner in six courses every evening. Here we enjoy the luxury of one servant in the house, an able-bodied cook, and I never heard him complain that his cooking-stove had "gone back on him"; nor if he did, should I lie awake at night thinking about it. I made the usual mistake of bringing out a maid from home; but when in course of time the mistake rectified itself, and she went the way of all womankind in the West, I took to the broom and duster, and was surprised to find what a calmness descended on my spirit with release from the task of supervision. An average of two hours' housework a day, and the trouble of mending one's own clothes, is not much to pay for all the joys of liberty.

L. G. Thomas, *The Prairie West to 1905*, p. 301

"How do I like the social side of prairie life? Immensely. For pure joy of informality in social life Western Canada stands away ahead of all the places I know. We visit each other and have our social enjoyments quite like other people, and what I like best about the country is the happy-hearted hospitality with which strangers are met on coming here. Life in Western Canada is delightful.

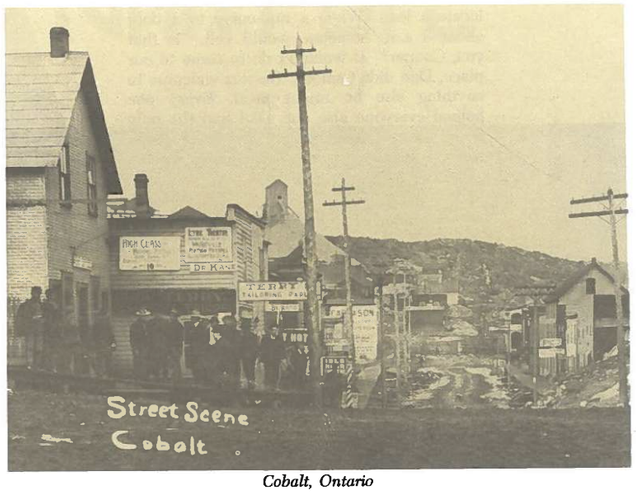
Women's Work In Western Canada, p. 63

CITIES

POPULATION

	1891	1901	1911
Halifax	38,437	40,832	46,619
Quebec City	63,090	68,840	78,710
Montreal	256,723	328,172	490,504
Toronto	181,215	209,892	381,833
Ottawa	44,154	59,928	87,062
Winnipeg	25,639	42,340	136,035
Regina	– –	2,249	30,213
Edmonton	– –	4,176	31,064
Calgary	3,876	4,392	43,704
Vancouver	13,709	29,432	120,847

Census of Canada, 1931



Cobalt, Ontario

HEAVY MORTALITY AMONG INFANTS

There was considerable discussion among a number of aldermen at the City Hall to-day over the report, in the Star last night, that over one hundred children had died in the city last week.

The feeling of the aldermen was that something ought to be done immediately to remedy such an alarming state of affairs.

The medical health officer, Dr. Laberge, said to-day that in addition to the deaths among infants, due to improper care of young mothers, infant mortality was greatly increased on account of the large number of privy pits in the city.

Montreal Star, 5 July 1904, p. 1

TYPHOID IN THE SUBURBS

Typhoid is now epidemic in Westmount, St. Henri and St. Cunnegonde. The one thing which these municipalities have in common, which is not shared by Montreal, is the water supply, the character of which has been severely criticised during the last two years. The fact indicated at least a strong probability that the typhoid is due to contaminated water.

Montreal Star, 5 Jan. 1904, p. 48

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

SWEPT BY FIERCE FLAMES!

Ottawa 1900
Toronto 1904
South Porcupine 1911

Toronto, Ontario

DETACHED HOUSE AND GROUNDS

A solid brick house on a good corner, in the upper west end, lot has frontage of 100 feet. House is bright and commodious. Heated by hot water furnace. Price $13,000

H. L. PUTNAM
1st floor, Temple Bldg.

Montreal Star, 21 Jan. 1904, p. 8

STONE HOUSE

(English Style)

A handsome cut stone house in a good situation, in the west end, no basement, kitchen and dining room on ground floor, six bedrooms, wired for electricity, price $10,750.

H. L. PUTNAM
1st floor, Temple Bldg.

Montreal Star, 21 Jan. 1904, p. 8

ONTARIO LEGISLATION RESPECTING MOTOR VEHICLES

Toronto 1905

1. Every person in control of a motor vehicle, whenever approaching a vehicle drawn by horse or horses, shall exercise precaution to prevent the frightening of such horse or horses . . . shall not approach or pass such a vehicle at a greater speed than seven miles per hour.
2. A person in charge of a motor vehicle or a vehicle drawn by horses who meets another vehicle shall turn right from the centre of the road allowing the vehicle so met one-half of the road.
3. No motor vehicle shall be run within any city, town or incorporated village at a greater speed than 10 miles an hour or outside of a city at a greater speed than 15 miles an hour.
4. Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a proper bell, gong or horn and shall carry in front a lighted lamp.
5. In case a person in a motor vehicle overtakes any motor vehicle, vehicle or bicycle said person shall give to the person audible warning of his approach before attempting to pass.
6. In case a person in charge of a vehicle or horse travelling is through drunkenness unable to drive or ride with safety he shall incur the penalty of $1 – $20.
7. Every person travelling upon a highway with a sleigh, sled or cariole drawn by horse or mule, shall have at least two bells attached to the harness.

Ontario Archives

Ontario

Québec City, Québec

LIVING IN THE CITY...

Their agent had intended to send them to the West; but they were told by fellow settlers that the West was a barren windswept waste. In desperation, their agent contacted one August Peterson who had taken up a homestead in the Township of Bucke, just a few weeks before. (Peterson Lake, west of Cobalt, bears his name).

Peterson wrote their agent in glowing terms, urging them by all means to come North.

"It's just like Sweden here," he wrote . . . M. Groom, *The Melted Years*, p. 23

The Massey home in Toronto, 1898

WANTED YOUNG WOMAN OF 20

Mayville, Alta., March 24, 1907.

Editor.—Your correspondence columns are immense. I am in a part of the country where young ladies are scarce. My trouble, however, is that I am very reserved and am not likely to make many lady friends around here for two reasons: 1, that the girls are either married or are children, 2, I do not care sufficiently for dances. Of course the ladies will say what a selfish fellow. I am not a dancer and am not looking for a feed; and the inducements are not sufficient to tempt me out of a frosty night. I do not live in the wilderness and am not a "batcher" but a "bachelor." If any young womanof my own age (20) cares to correspond with me please give her my address.

"Stub L."

Western Home Monthly, May 1907, p. 12

Marriage Licenses.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S Drug Store, 540 Dundas street east, corner William. Trolley cars pass the door. No witnesses required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED—OFFICE Adkins' Jewelry Store, East London. No witnesses required.

WM. H. WESTON, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE licenses, 64 Stanley street. No witnesses required.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN Jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

London Advertiser, 14 Dec. 1898, p. 3

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Conducted by
Miss Symmers and Miss Smith,
will re-open on Monday, 11th January
916 Sherbrooke street 3 6

Montreal Star, 5 Jan. 1904, p. 4

Mrs. R. H. Buchanan gave a very enjoyable afternoon tea on Tuesday in honour of her guest, Miss Gertrude Holland. Tea was served in the house, the rain preventing it otherwise. Among those present were the Misses Burger, Barlow, Boyd, Booth, Orme, O'Connor, Fraser, Barrett, Mathews, Hopper, Lamb, and Nojan.

Montreal Star, 20 Aug. 1904, p. 9

$5,000 — St. Joseph, solid brick, 12 rooms, bath, combination heating, concrete cellar, etc.

$700 — MANCHESTER ave., 6 rooms, city water.

Toronto Star, 2 Mar. 1904, p. 11

A Winnipeg garden party

P. T. FLYNN, 75 Yonge Street — Money to loan on household furniture, warehouse receipts, etc.; no delay; money advanced same day.

LOANS on personal security, 6 per cent. F. B. Wood, 312 Temple Building.

MONEY LOANED on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, salary, or other collateral: notes discounted. Evans, Manning Chambers.

Toronto Star, 2 Mar. 1904, p. 11

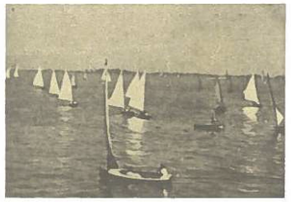
It is worthy of note that during the past year all the typhoid occurring in the city was what is sometimes called the residual type, that is, it was not due to infection carried by water or milk . . . We are unable to recall any year in the past decade in which we did not have at least one well-marked outbreak, due to infection of a milk route . . . We cannot but conclude that the increased vigilance which has been exercised over the milk supply, particularly with regard to illness at dairies, has had some effect.

J. S. Woodsworth, *My Neighbour*, p. 119

The young couple shopped around the crowded streets of Cobalt for a few hours. Woolworth's 15¢ store was an attraction for Sadie, from there they picked up the funny-papers and the "Cobalt Nugget" at Stadleman's Book Store. Bob treated his brand new wife to a dish of Eplett's ice-cream in the "Minerva Tea-Room". From there the pair went up Lang Street where Bob had his watch repaired in Belchum's Jewellery Shop.

They topped the day off by going to the movies at the Bijoux Theatre on Lang Street. It was quite late when finally they went down to the station to catch the streetcar back to their new home.

M. Groom, *The Melted Years*, pp. 83-84



LIVING IN THE CITY...

Alleyway in Montreal

Labourers' Houses . . .
The houses of common labourers were of the most primitive character, one storey high, usually containing one small window, and often but one small pane of glass. The material used in construction is the commonest rough lumber with no attempt at architectural design or taste, simply thrown together as if intended for but temporary occupation, somewhat resembling a railroad or lumberman's camp, and certainly no improvement upon either. Entering a long, dark, narrow alleyway, our guide leading the way by striking a match at intervals, stumbling over a muddy, uneven walk, the faint glimmer of a light appears in the distance, emanating from the small, dirty window, casting a yellow glow upon the smoky and soot-covered walls on the opposite side of the alley, revealing a net-work of small, partly covered passageways leading in all directions through this human beehive. Approaching an entrance, our guide at length located the latch, and unannounced, rudely pushes open the door. We enter a small 10 × 10 foot room without a ceiling.

C. H. Young and H. R. Y. Reid, *The Japanese Canadians*, p. 212

Our work is all among the poor, and only yesterday one of our workers went to a home where father, mother and five children were living in two rooms. One child was tubercular. They were sleeping four in one bed, and the sick child on a couch. These children sleep in the living-room. There was another case where a child was born in one of these homes. The mother was in an advanced stage of tuberculosis and father, mother and four children slept in a room 10 ft. × 12 ft. The kitchen was a mite of a place only large enough for a stove, table and chairs. These people living in this huddled condition and with no precaution whatever taken against this disease, you can imagine what chances these children have.

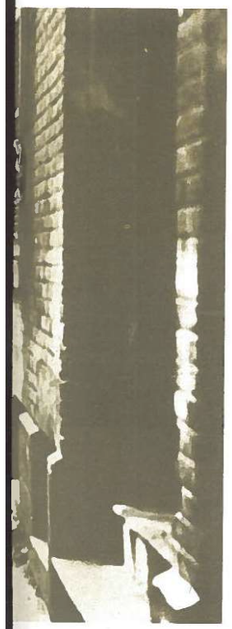
J. S. Woodsworth, *My Neighbour*, pp. 137-138

Interior of a Macedonian boarding house, Toronto, 1913

A Chinese Boarding House

Ascending a narrow stairway we enter what had apparently once been a large room, some 18 × 30 feet with a 10 foot ceiling, but which had an additional floor, occupying a position nearly midway between the floor and the ceiling, thus making two stories out of one. The lower floor was divided off into small rooms reached by a number of narrow hallways, each room containing three low bunks covered with a Chinese mat. In many cases a double tier of these bunks was observed. The covering, in a moderately clean condition, consists of a mat and one or two quilts. The second or upper floor was reached by a short stairway. Here no attempt seems to have been made at a division of space, at least by partitioning, but at intervals a small mat is spread out on the floor with some regularity, by which each individual is enabled to locate his own particular claim. In many cases even a third floor exists, reached usually by a narrow rickety stairway, into which the occupant crawls upon his hands and knees. Here we found an almost entire absence of light and ventilation, the occupants using a small smoky, open lamp, to discover their respective locations, the fumes from which add to the discomfort of the surroundings.

C. H. Young and H. R. Y. Reid, *The Japanese Canadians*, p. 212



ANOTHER LOOK

But with the growth of our cities, the influx of foreign immigrants, and the development of our industrial life we have now large areas known as undesirable residential districts — in some instances bad enough to be called slums. Here we find the waste of society — those who have not 'made good', the unfortunate, the depraved. Here are those who have had to remain at the bottom — the unskilled workers of all kinds. Here too settle, at first, the newcomers who must start at the bottom. And so to complicate an already difficult problem we have our 'foreign colonies' — our Ghettos, Little Italys, Colored Blocks and Chinatowns, and whole foreign wards with their mixed population from Southeastern Europe.

J. S. Woodsworth, *My Neighbour*, p. 104

A small room at the back, very crowded, with double bed, small stove and table. The air was very, very bad and both door and window were kept tightly closed. Father was out looking for work. The mother was out washing. The stove was dirty and piled up with dirty pots and kettles. The table showed signs of breakfast — dirty granite dishes and spoons, two whiskey bottles and part of a loaf of bread from which the cat was now having breakfast. The bed was like all the beds in this class of home — mattress covered by an old grey blanket, two big, dirty-looking pillows and some old clothes. This was the children's playground, for there was no floor space uncovered. Under the bed we noticed some cooking utensils, white-wash brush, an axe, spade, a dozen or more empty bottles, some clothing and a sack of bread.

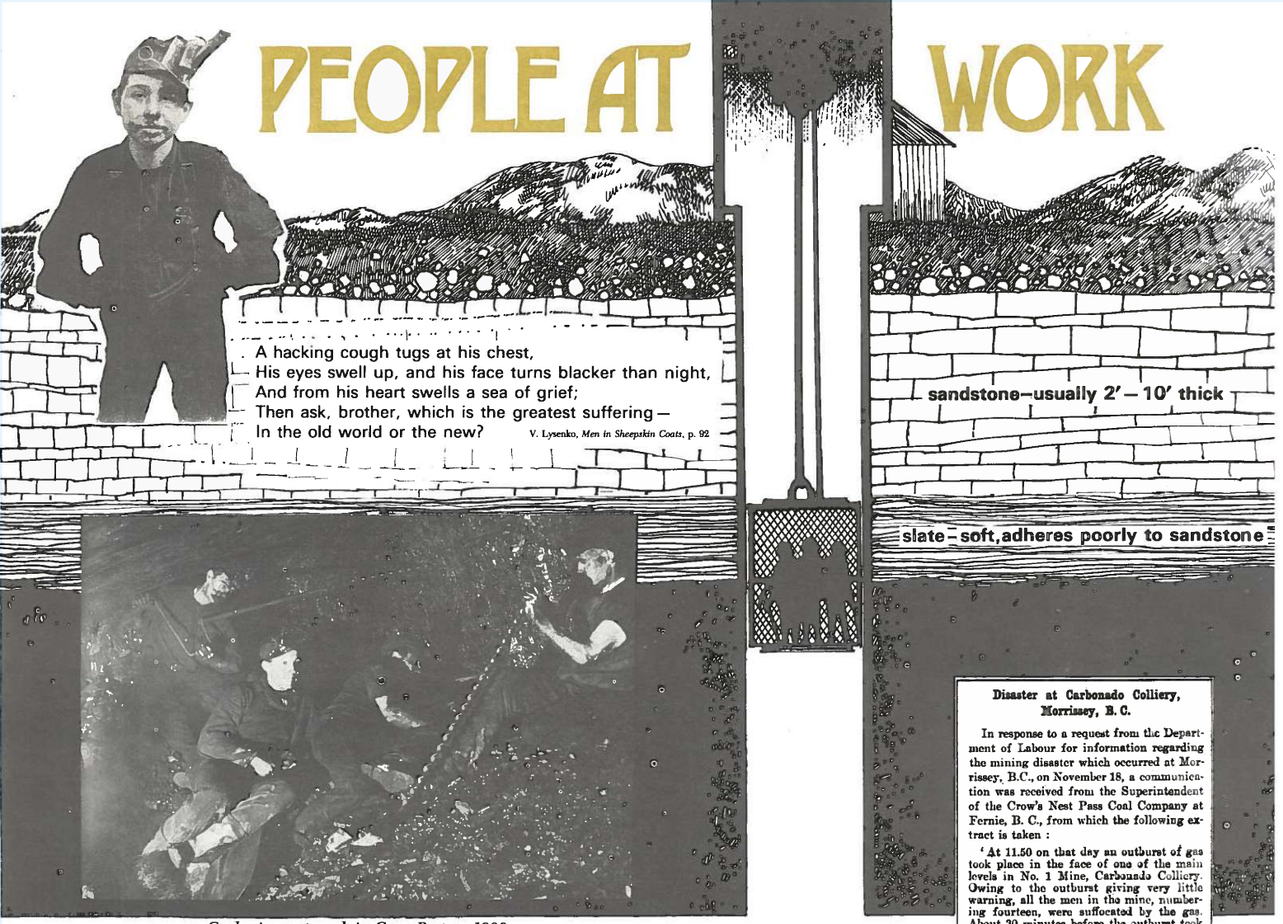
J. S. Woodsworth, *My Neighbour*, p. 68

Pneumonia is said to flourish among ill-fed, ill-clothed, badly-nourished population, especially when crowded together amid insanitary surrounding, with an insufficient supply of pure air and sunshine.

J. S. Woodsworth, *My Neighbour*, p. 120

Dear Mother and Father:
Remember we thought that Canada must be a land of farms and wheat fields, this being the impression we had from the posters back home? It is true that there are many farms but there are also many large towns and I am living in Edmonton. This town has many industries and is a busy place as farmers from the surrounding area come here to buy supplies.
I have found steady employment in a warehouse and spend my days loading and unloading boxes. I am living in a home in one of the poorer parts of the city. Many Europeans live here also and while we are crowded and shabby, we live in harmony. Soon I hope to have put aside enough money to find more suitable lodgings. While I do not wish to take up farming, I am looking for different work. Please do not worry about me as I am healthy. I get a little tired sometimes, but that is just the job.
Your loving son,
Joseph

PEOPLE AT WORK


A hacking cough tugs at his chest,
His eyes swell up, and his face turns blacker than night,
And from his heart swells a sea of grief;
Then ask, brother, which is the greatest suffering –
In the old world or the new?
V. Lysenko, *Men in Sheepskin Coats*, p. 92
sandstone–usually 2′ – 10′ thick
slate–soft, adheres poorly to sandstone

Coal miners at work in Cape Breton, 1906

Disaster at Carbonado Colliery, Morrissey, B. C.

In response to a request from the Department of Labour for information regarding the mining disaster which occurred at Morrissey, B.C., on November 18, a communication was received from the Superintendent of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Fernie, B. C., from which the following extract is taken :

'At 11.50 on that day an outburst of gas took place in the face of one of the main levels in No. 1 Mine, Carbonado Colliery. Owing to the outburst giving very little warning, all the men in the mine, numbering fourteen, were suffocated by the gas. About 30 minutes before the outburst took place the overman of that mine had been in all the working places in the mine, as well as in the place where the outburst occurred and found everything in normal condition. The men had evidently received some little warning, as they were all found in the main level, some four or five hundred feet from the face, and heading out towards the mouth of the mine. They were carrying their clothes and lunch baskets with them, and were evidently making their escape when the gas overtook them.

Labour Gazette, Dec. 1904, p. 639

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

Circular of the Nova Scotia Steel Company respecting Accidents.

With a view to the prevention of accidents among its employees, the Nova Scotia Steel Company recently issued the following circular: –

To all concerned:

We have had so many accidents in and about our collieries during the past few weeks, that we take this means of appealing to our officers and men on this important subject.

We expect that our officers are doing everything in their power to carry out the special rules and mining law as regards accidents and we also expect that they are insisting upon the workmen doing the same.

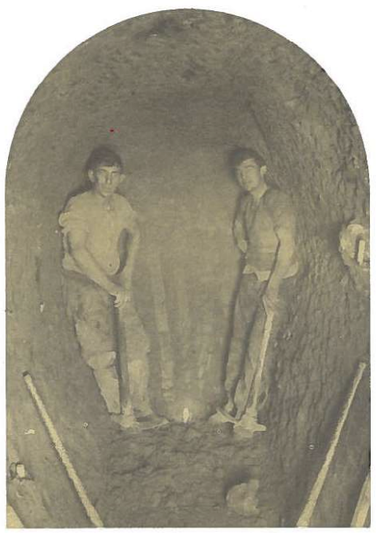
Our workmen would help us very much if they would call the attention of the officer in charge to any dangerous practice or any source of danger, or anything or practice that might cause an accident.

While we expect our officers to report any workmen that violate the mining law or special rules, we would go further and ask our workmen to report to the manager any violation of the law or any oversight of a violation on the part of any of our officers.

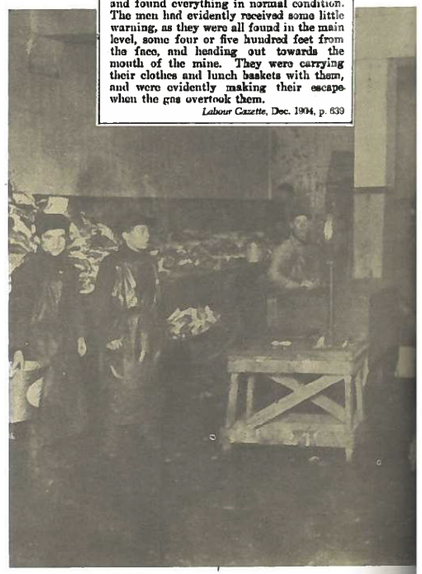
If our men would only observe some of the following dont's a great many accidents might be avoided: – Don't rush hurriedly back to see the result of your shot; don't get down and mine under a block of coal unless securely spragged; don't work under bad or suspicious roof; don't travel any other road but the travelling road provided; don't ride on trips when riding is forbidden: don't violate any of the rules or laws which have been prepared to protect you in your hazardous occupation, and don't forget that all these laws and rules have been prepared for your own protection, and don't expect any lawmaker or company can protect you if you neglect to do so yourself.

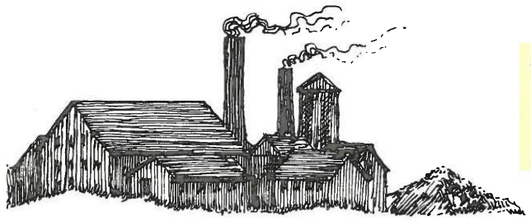
Our laws are many and good – but they are no good and not worth the paper they are written on, unless the miner gives them his hearty and intelligent co-operation.

Labour Gazette, July 1904, p. 97



Sewer construction workers in Toronto





Work and Wages Waiting in Canada for All Who Seek Them.

How a Young Englishman, Without Money or Friends, Can Earn His Living Here in a Dozen Different Ways if He Is Willing to Do It. . . . . .

A Convincing Reply to the Wail of Discontented Immigrants That There Is No Work to Be Obtained in Canada by an Immigrant Who Found Lots of It. . .

LETTER No. 1.

In most of these complaints regarding the conditions of life in the Land of the Maple Leaf, we find stress is laid upon the fact that "work could not be got," and it is my intention in these articles to show by my own personal experience that work can be got by any man willing to take it—that there is no need for any man to go idle or hungry in this land of plenty, and that the responsibility of failure rests solely and entirely upon a man's own shoulders and not upon the conditions of labour in the country.

Montreal Star, 20 Aug. 1904, p. 5

COTTON MILLS STRIKE

The Five Hundred Employees of a Hamilton Firm Walk Out.

Hamilton, May 6.—The Imperial Cotton Company shut down yesterday as the result of a strike, affecting between four and five hundred employees. A general increase of ten per cent was made by the company during the last wave of prosperity. Two years ago, when the business depression was felt, five per cent was cut off, and this was followed later by another reduction of a similar amount. Two weeks ago the employees demanded that the ten per cent be restored. The company refused, so the employees walked out in a body.

The superintendent says the company is willing to grant the ten per cent as soon as conditions warrant it. He declares that on account of the high price of cotton the cotton manufacturers of the country are in worse shape than they have been for years. The mill has been running full time with its usual staff, while other mills have been working short hours with reduced staffs.

London Advertiser, 6 May 1910, p. 6

Interior of clothing factory, London, Ontario

WAGES IN A NEW WESTMINSTER CANNERY 1897 – 1900

Avg. wages per month paid to:

CHINESE		WHITES
$38.54	1897	$79.58
$37.58	1898	$75.71
$39.39	1899	$77.21
$40.15	1900	$80.91

PAY TO THE ORDER OF ...	BRICKLAYERS		CARPENTERS		ELECTRICIANS		PAINTERS		COMMON LABOURERS IN FACTORIES	
LOCATION	Wages Per Hour	Hours Per week	Wages Per Hour	Hours Per week	Wages Per Hour	Hours Per week	Wages Per Hour	Hours Per week	Wages Per Hour	Hours Per week
HALIFAX	.40	54	.30	54	.25	54	.25	54	.15	54
ST. JOHN	.45	54	.37	54	.25	54	.37	54	...	...
QUEBEC	.45	54	.37	54	.22	60	.25	54	...	...
HAMILTON	.50	44	.37	44	.30	54	.30	50	.17	59
WINNIPEG	.60	53	.45	50 54	.40	48 54	.30 .40	53	.25	55
REGINA	.60	54	.35	59	.35	54	.30	60	...	...
EDMONTON	.60	48	.43	48	.40	48	.45	48	.25	58
VICTORIA	.70	44	.50	44	.50	44	.43	44	.17	55

Dep't. of Labour. Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada

Swift's Packing Company, Edmonton, Alberta, 1910

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING 1904.

Trade or Industry.	Number of Accidents According to Month											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Agriculture	7	8	6	3	11	12	17	18	11	4	10	3	110
Fishing and hunting	2	...	...	1	2	4	2	...	5	...	...	...	16
Lumbering	5	8	5	2	12	12	6	6	1	4	7	1	69
Mining	16	9	8	11	6	5	4	14	6	7	18	2	106
Building trades	2	1	3	1	6	5	1	8	2	5	8	1	43
Metal trades	11	5	11	7	3	5	4	6	7	2	8	4	73
Woodworking trades	1	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	12
Printing trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing trades	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Textile trades	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4
Food and tobacco preparation	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Leather trades	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Railway service	21	27	19	26	20	18	26	22	31	26	20	17	278
General transport	5	5	1	4	16	9	11	14	13	10	12	4	104
Miscellaneous trades	5	6	...	4	2	3	6	3	1	2	7	4	43
Unskilled labour	...	2	3	...	...	6	2	5	3	4	2	3	30
Total	78	71	59	62	84	81	79	96	80	65	96	43	894

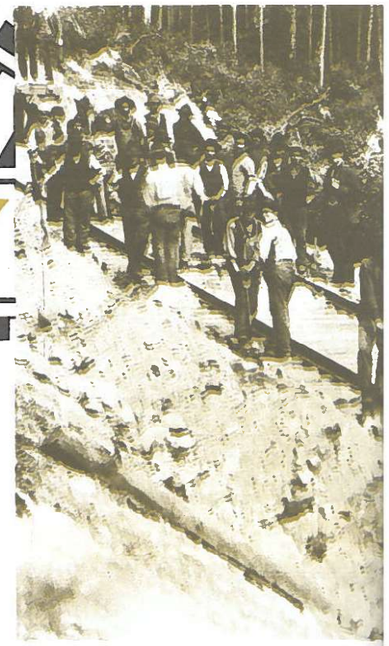
Labour Gazette, Jan. 1905, p. 742

Rotary plough clears track in the Selkirks

BUILDING THE RAILWAY

Wages were fixed at all camps, and ranged from $1.50 a day (27½ day month) for labourers, to $26.00 a month for axemen. A week's board consumed $4.00 and transportation from McLeod to the camp $2.00 to $7.00 irrespective of the fact whether they rode on the wagons or walked beside them. The workers further paid 50 cents a month medical fees and 25 cents a month to receive mail. A man who worked at $1.50 a day would have earned after a year's employment an average of $387.00. However, his total expenses while on the job amounted to $381.60. This left the labourer with a profit of $5.40 for his year's effort. It was estimated that 2,000 were handled in this way. J. M. Kirschbaum, *Slovaks in Canada*, p. 73

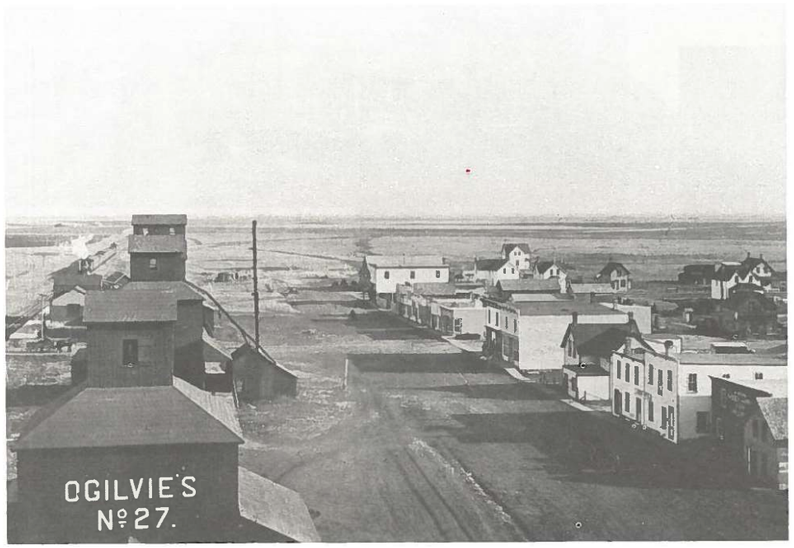
"HOSTILITY TO ORIENTAL LABOUR GROWS"



The commissioners noted one case of three men who subsisted for a whole day on one onion. Some men leaving one camp were refused a pinch of salt they requested to salt fish they hoped to catch with a fish hook given to them by one of their co-workers. They had hoped to live on fish during a 150 mile walk from the camp to Fort MacLeod.

Two Armenians who did not like the food at their camp (it was against their customs to eat some that was served) were allowed to board themselves. They were happy to find they could buy supplies from the CPR cheaper than from their contractor's camp. When they made the mistake of making this known, they were promptly fired. J. M. Kirschbaum, *Slovaks in Canada*, p. 74

What I couldn't swallow was the ruthless, brazen robbery of the ignorant Ukrainians. As timekeeper in charge of sales and books, I was agent for the robbers. True enough, the lowliest of labourers got three dollars a day, a bunk with a vermin-infested blanket and pillow and free grub. But the food doled out in meagre rations was barely edible. V. Lysenko, *Men in Sheepskin Coats*, p. 56



Lauder, Manitoba

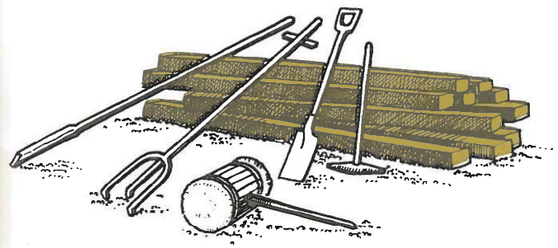
RAILWAY SERVICE.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Struck by engines, etc.	53	35
Injured in collisions	33	77
Derailing of engines, cars, etc.	18	24
Injured when coupling	12	24
Falling from trains and cars	22	49
Falling from trains and run over	26	3
Foot catching in frogs, etc., and run over	5	5
Run over by trains, etc., in other ways	47	28
Injured by boiler explosions	3	5
Injured by blasting, dynamite, etc.	20	12
Suffocated by coal gas	6	1
Crushed between cars, engines, etc.	10	16
Crushed in roundhouses and shops	2	5
Striking objects when on moving trains	1	2
Striking objects when on electric car	..	2
Injured by falling snow and rock	4	..
Injured by electric shock	2	..
Struck by falling freight	1	8
Struck by falling metal	..	5
Falling from ladders	..	2
Falling in other ways	4	13
Injured by tools	..	2
Injured by a saw	..	1
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	..	1
Injured by an elevator	..	1
Unclassified	4	29

Labour Gazette, Jan. 1905, p. 743

My friend cannot read or write English and was told by the railway contractor that he would only be required to clear bush so he signed a work contract. Now he has been told he must pay for blankets and work as a pick and shovel man. When he complained the R.C.M.P. was called in and the officer told him if he could prove he was brought here under false pretenses, he would be discharged from his contract.

—a railway construction worker

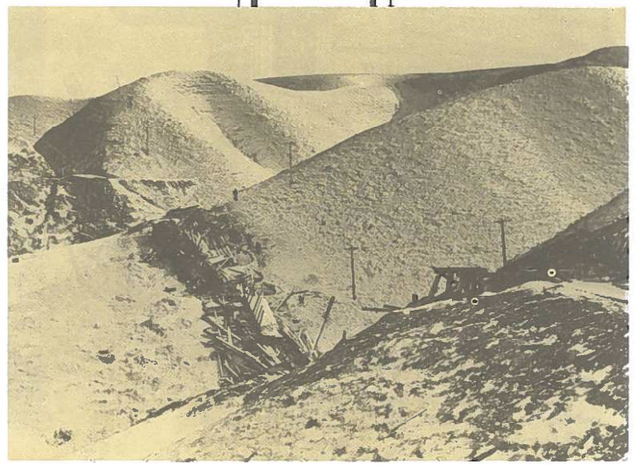


CONTINUES

"40 DIE IN EXPLOSION AS CPR LEVELS HILL"

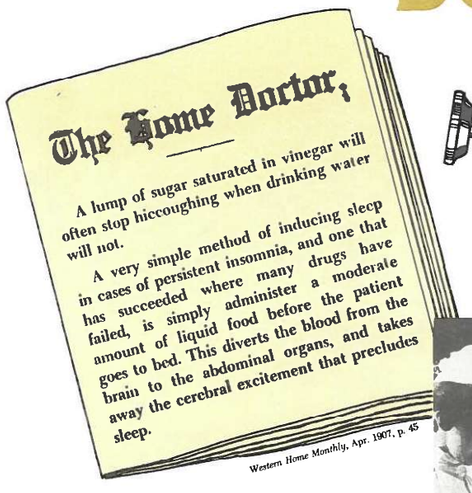
The Telegraph of February 8, 1910, reported "an army of 4,027 slain and 13,368 injured on the CPR and GTR in deaths in twenty years. It is cheaper," noted the newspaper, "to pay for a certain number of deaths than put the service on a safety basis."

Friends in Need, p. 49



Canadian Pacific car wreck, 1910

DOCTORS, DISEASES, CURES

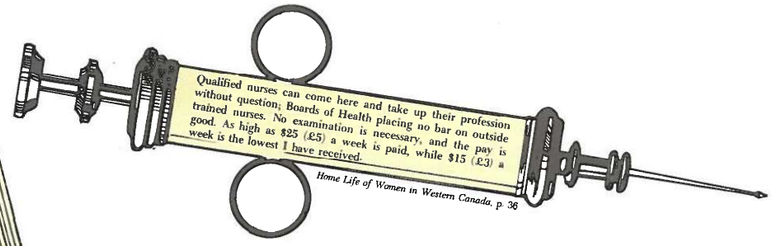


The Home Doctor;

A lump of sugar saturated in vinegar will often stop hiccoughing when drinking water will not.

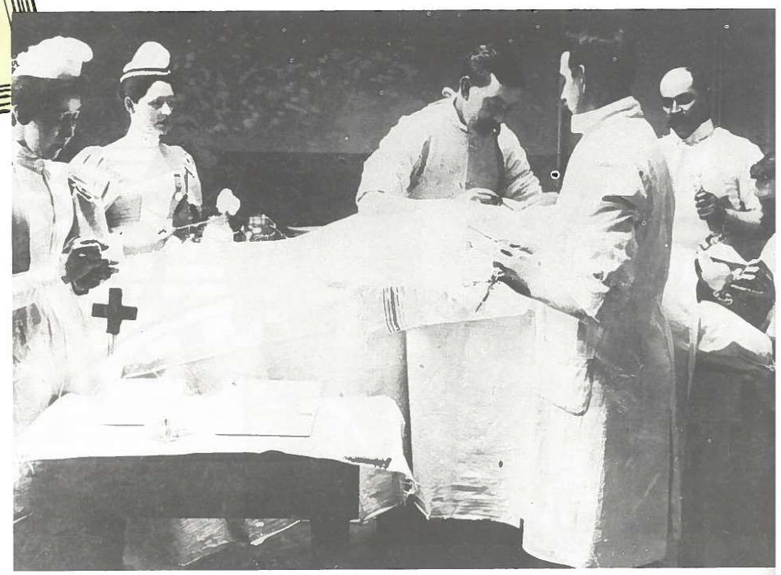
A very simple method of inducing sleep in cases of persistent insomnia, and one that has succeeded where many drugs have failed, is simply administer a moderate amount of liquid food before the patient goes to bed. This diverts the blood from the brain to the abdominal organs, and takes away the cerebral excitement that precludes sleep.

Western Home Monthly, Apr. 1907, p. 45



Qualified nurses can come here and take up their profession without question; Boards of Health placing no bar on outside trained nurses. No examination is necessary, and the pay is good. As high as $25 (£5) a week is paid, while $15 (£3) a week is the lowest I have received.

Home Life of Women in Western Canada, p. 36



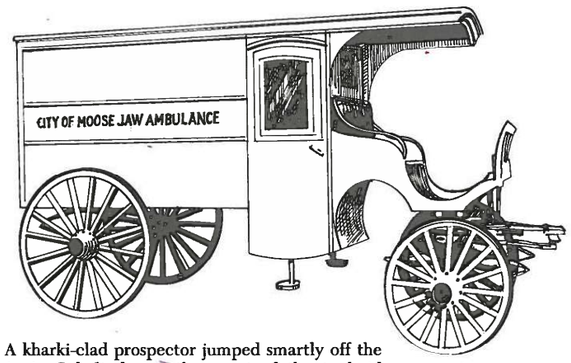
Operating room, Edmonton, 1896

SICK MAN WALKED BRANDON TO OTTAWA

Makes Long Hike After Leaving Hospital and Meets Terrible Hardships.

Ottawa, April 26.—John Kelly, a British immigrant, for over a year employed by the Manitoba Government telephone commission, presented himself at the city charity office this morning in a deplorable condition. He met with an accident early in January in which several ribs were broken. Improper care after leaving Brandon Hospital caused an inflammation of the parts affected. Kelly walked the entire distance from Brandon and encountered terrible hardships on the way.

London Advertiser, 27 Apr. 1910, p. 2



A kharki-clad prospector jumped smartly off the train in Cobalt during the worst of the typhoid epidemic.

"Where's the best place to stay?" he asked a by-stander.

"The best place to stay is away in the bush where 'the bug' can't get you," was the quick reply.

M. Groom, *The Melted Years*, p. 76

In 1906-1907 the biggest typhoid epidemic in Ontario history hit the Cobalt area. The mines had erected a small hospital but it was built to accommodate men, and miners only at that. Some of the fortunate sick were taken down by train to the hospitals in Toronto but soon the epidemic reached such proportions that this was no longer possible.

To make matters worse, small-pox and black dyptheria were starting to rage.

Each town had a "Pest House" built for the purpose of isolating small-pox patients. The only care the patients received was what they could render to each other. No doctor or nurse dared go near the place for fear of spreading the disease. One of the "pest houses" was at Mileage 104, another was located up on the present site of the Haileybury Golf Course northwest of Haileybury, and New Liskeard had one at the foot of Cemetery Hill, to the west of the town.

Batteries of nurses were sent up from Toronto, and tents were set up as hospitals on top of the hill (Nickel Street) in Cobalt. The typhoid patients were then moved to these tents from the disease-ridden bunk-houses. The nurses went from tent to tent in high rubber boots attending to the sick and dying patients.

The empty bunk-houses were then thoroughly fumigated and scrubbed down with strong disinfectant before anyone was ever allowed near them again.

M. Groom, The *Melted Years*, pp. 75-76

CANCERS and TUMORS

Treated scientifically by a common sense method without pain and in your own home, not even the members of your family need know it. No knife, no pain, no plaster. Send six cents in stamps for booklet, "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure."

STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Montreal Star, 20 Aug. 1904, p. 5

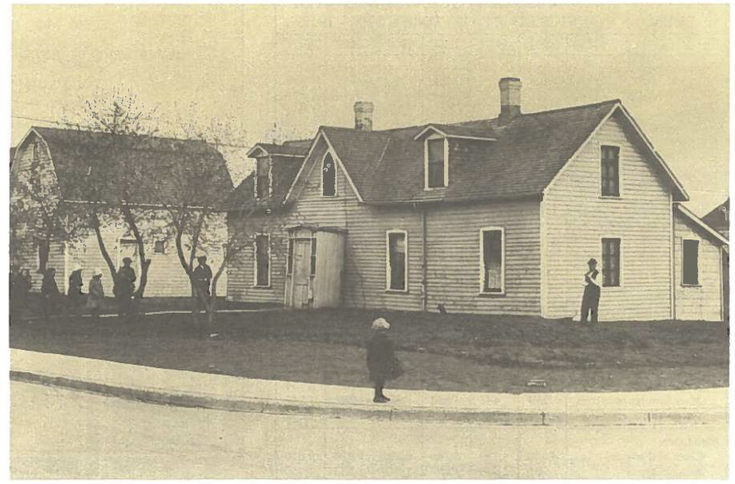
THE DOUKHOBORS

Vaccinated and Disinfected — No Fresh Case of Smallpox Reported

Halifax, N.S. Jan. 30. — No illness has appeared among the Doukhobors now at the quarantine since their arrival, and the health officials feel confident that there will be no reappearance of smallpox. The work of vaccination and disinfection has been in progress constantly since Saturday morning.

London Advertiser, 30 Jan. 1898, p. 6

Free dental clinic in a public school, c. 1911



General Hospital, Regina, 1900

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup Asthma, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc.

It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. F. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener writes:- I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost $1.00 a bottle and I can recommend it to everyone bothered with a cough or cold.

Price 25 Cents.

Montreal Star, 5 Feb. 1904, p. 5

A HEALTHY SCALP

To have a growth of healthy, lustrous hair, it's quite necessary to keep the scalp in health. Where there's dandruff, the hair invariably loses lustre, falls out, and the ultimate result is baldness. A simple and agreeable remedy is Oriental Rum and Quinine Hair Tonic. It restores the hair-producing organs to their natural vigor, and encourages and promotes the growth of the hair.

In Fifty-Cent Bottles.

Cairncross & Lawrence

Chemists and Druggists,

216 Dundas St., London, Ont.

London Advertiser, 6 May 1910, p. 12

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

SEE FACSIMILE WRAPPER BELOW.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Montreal Star, 19 Aug. 1904, p. 1

Spring Tonic for Run Down People

Are you feeling tired, weary, miserable and run down? Is it hard for you to get up in the morning feeling rested and refreshed? The winter months have tried you sorely and robbed you of more vitality than your system has been able to replenish. Your blood is sluggish and must be purified and revived. You are in need of PSYCHINE the Greatest of all Spring Tonics, and Blood Purifier. It clears the system of all traces of winter colds. Banishes that tired, weary feeling. Restores your appetite and brings youthful vigor and health to you again. Take PSYCHINE to-day. For sale by all druggists and dealers. 50c. and $1.

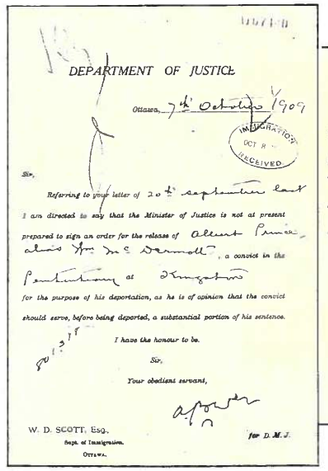
Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited TORONTO

PSYCHINE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

London Advertiser, 27 Apr. 1910, p. 2

OCCUPATION, AGE, BIRTH PLACE, RESIDENCE OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF OFFENSES 1901 – 1912						
	1901	1903	1905	1907	1909	1911
Occupations:						
Agricultural	198	248	281	244	590	545
Commercial	709	810	1,061	913	1,296	1,601
Domestic	173	193	216	569	524	654
Industrial	652	634	1,007	905	1,067	887
Professional	45	42	48	77	98	112
Labourer	2,127	2,464	3,006	2,969	4,229	4,767
Not given	1,730	2,130	2,005	3,433	3,645	4,061
Ages						
Under 16 years	1,017	1,038	800	1,004	1,150	1,439
16 years and under 21	882	991	1,336	1,280	1,525	1,640
21 years and under 40	2,391	2,744	3,586	3,708	5,050	5,795
40 years and over	806	849	935	1,048	1,424	1,562
Not given	538	899	967	2,069	2,300	2,191
Birth places:						
England and Wales	358	377	579	732	944	1,746
Ireland	165	167	165	229	247	302
Scotland	61	126	104	200	241	365
Canada	4,056	4,306	4,694	4,675	6,106	6,376
Other British possessions	12	23	26	2	32	16
United States	231	309	360	436	514	734
Other foreign countries	259	447	844	880	1,281	1,547
Not given	492	766	852	1,956	2,084	2,041
Residence:						
Cities and towns	4,220	4,729	5,785	6,173	7,916	9,610
Rural districts	961	1,058	1,084	1,040	1,593	1,459
Not given	453	734	755	1,897	1,940	1,558

Canada Year Book, 1908, pp. 484-485, 1913, p. 621



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Ottawa, 7th October 1907

IMMIGRATION OCT 8 RECEIVED

Sir,

Referring to your letter of 20th September last I am directed to say that the Minister of Justice is not at present prepared to sign an order for the release of Albert Prince alias Jos McDermott, a convict in the Penitentiary at Kingston for the purpose of his deportation, as he is of opinion that the convict should serve, before being deported, a substantial portion of his sentence.

I have the honour to be,

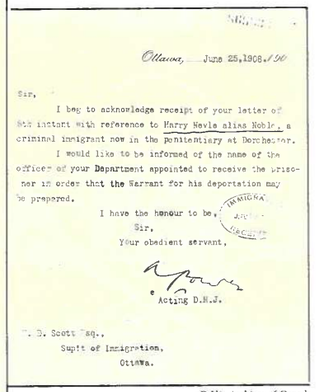
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

for D.M.J.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Supt. of Immigration,
Ottawa.

Public Archives of Canada



Ottawa, June 25,1908.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 8th instant with reference to Harry Wayle alias Noble, a criminal immigrant now in the Penitentiary at Dorchester.

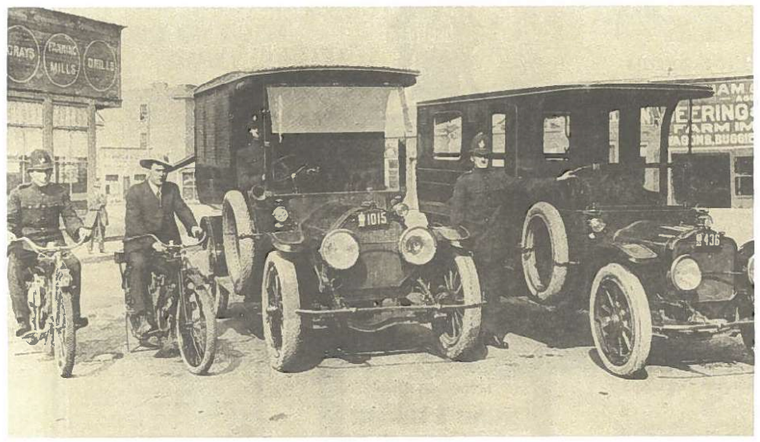
I would like to be informed of the name of the officer of your Department appointed to receive the prisoner in order that the Warrant for his deportation may be prepared.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Acting D.M.J.

W. D. Scott Esq.,
Supt of Immigration,
Ottawa.

Public Archives of Canada



Halifax police, 1901

CONVICTIONS FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES IN THE DOMINION 1901 – 1905										
Indictable offences	1901		1902		1903		1904		1905	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Arson	20	1	23	1	32	1	34	1	29	–
Assault, aggravated	223	6	196	10	300	15	243	15	245	7
Assault and battery	198	9	401	15	352	13	416	25	385	14
Assault on a peace officer	334	18	325	14	418	28	404	23	454	17
Assault, indecent	48	–	53	–	74	–	58	–	68	–
Assault on females	51	–	51	2	72	–	49	1	74	4
Burglary	80	3	96	1	117	–	91	3	95	–
Carrying unlawful weapons	15	–	17	–	34	–	48	–	107	1
Concealing birth and deserting child	2	11	–	7	2	6	4	7	1	7
Endangering safety of passengers on railway	15	1	10	–	12	–	28	–	19	–
Forgery, etc.	91	–	68	2	120	–	147	5	172	1
Gambling Act, breaches of	77	1	105	1	101	–	107	–	434	2
Horse stealing, etc.	65	2	72	2	66	2	93	2	83	–
House and shop breaking	313	3	284	3	345	1	364	2	472	–
Larceny	2,988	196	2,869	235	3,064	263	3,268	236	3,486	288
Malicious injury to horses, etc	81	4	72	2	89	6	62	3	63	2
Manslaughter	11	1	16	1	14	–	19	–	14	1
Murder	6	1	11	–	8	–	14	–	11	1
Prison breach, escape, etc	48	1	62	–	62	1	70	–	64	3
Refusing to support family	38	1	37	1	44	–	53	1	59	1
Robbery	51	1	29	–	80	1	92	–	83	1
Shooting and wounding	105	4	78	3	105	5	109	2	101	3
Suicide, attempt at	10	2	12	8	22	1	21	4	21	7

Canada Year Book, 1906, p. 478

CRIME AND POLICE

North West Mounted Police, "K"

I am informed that you have commenced squatting on land within the lease of Mr. J. R. Craig, which is valuable for hay and watering purposes; if this information is correct it would be in your own interest to desist from this attempt. If within Mr. Craig's lease, he can eject you at any time and if the land is valuable for stock-watering purposes, the Government will certainly do so. L. G. Thomas, *The Prairie West*, p. 285

LASHED AS A WARNING

Winnipeg Sandbaggers Get Severe Punishment

Winnipeg, March 14 – At the Winnipeg assizes yesterday Judge Richardson sentenced John Sandscock, the "hold-up" man, to fifteen years imprisonment and seventy-five lashes and McDonald who assisted him in the work got ten years and twenty-five lashes.

Edmonton Journal, 14 Mar. 1905, p. 1

Division, Lethbridge, Alberta, 1893.

John Knowles, a small rancher on Willow Creek . . . was charged on the information of his accomplice, Daniel Dixon . . . with stealing one calf . . . Daniel Dixon pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years at Stony Mountain, and Knowles, upon conviction, was given ten years at the same place. (1905) L. G. Thomas, *The Prairie West*, p. 252

Part of the Edmonton police force, 1913

Jail

The cells at police headquarters were filled to their utmost capacity last night, no less than seventy men, besides a number of women, finishing up their Thanksgiving celebrations behind the bars. A number of others were bailed by their friends, and judging from the number of battered and bleeding faces seen in the station duty office, there were others who ought to have been there and some of whom likely will be.

A reporter who visited the cells at 3 o'clock this morning found that less than half of the prisoners were provided with beds. There are seventeen cells for male prisoners, and these were so crowded that many of the men were spending the night lying on the concrete floor, while others paced to and fro behind the bars like wild beasts in a cage. Some prisoners lay in a drunken sleep; others, half-sobered, made night hideous with their attempts to sing. 'We shall meet on that beautiful shore' being the favorite hymn at the time the reporter called. Among the prisoners were a few sober, respectably dressed men, and with no bed, no quiet and the company of drunken cellmates, they appeared to have little cause for thanksgiving. *Winnipeg Free Press*, Oct. 25th, 1909. J. S. Woodsworth, *My Neighbour*, p. 140

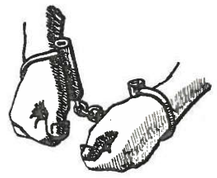
LONDON BURGLAR TRIES TO ESCAPE

Harry Burdell, or "Texas," Prepared Plans Well But Sheriff Intervenes.

Toronto Star, 3 Mar. 1904, p. 2

Juvenile Crime

One of the principals of the public schools states: 'I have noted during the past five years that many children leave school to go to work long before they are physically fit or have any adequate preparation for their life work. Very few children in our district complete the eighth grade in school (i.e., the public school course). They go to work in stores, box factories, breweries and as messenger and office boys. Many girls and boys are kept at home to mind younger children while the parents are out working. It is a sad fact, but it seems necessary that in order to maintain the existence of a family the mother must go out to work rather than care for her children. This is the source of much truancy and juvenile crime.' J. S. Woodsworth, *My Neighbour*, p. 68



SUMMARY CONVICTIONS FOR OFFENCES, 1901 – 1905					
Offences	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Assault	3,093	2,970	3,394	3,611	3,621
Breach of peace	708	833	976	977	1,021
Cruelty to animals	282	297	366	476	444
Drunkenness	12,725	13,324	16,532	18,895	21,621
Highways, offences relating to	185	437	540	704	1,057
Insanity	120	110	143	148	270
Insulting, Obscene and profane language	596	549	644	593	729
Liquor license acts, offences against	2,230	2,366	3,031	3,018	3,275
Municipal acts and bylaws, breaches of	4,974	4,885	5,240	4,562	6,273
Threats and abusive language	355	424	434	659	398

Canada Year Book, 1908, p. 479

The Mounties

During the early days of settlement the cause of law and order was well served by what was later to be known as the Royal North West Mounted Police but which in the early days were known as the NWMP or Mounties, the members of this most efficient force often acting in the multiple capacities of prosecutor, counsel for the defence, judge, jury and executioner, which not only tended to the general satisfaction of all concerned but also saved the Department of Justice considerable sums of money that otherwise would have been expended in bringing cases of alleged wrong doing before a duly constituted court. But as settlement increased there seemed to grow up a desire, on the part of some, for a more complicated and formal method of procedure. H. Robertson, *Salt of the Earth*, p. 116

LET'S GO SHOPPING

Typical Weekly Expenditure for a Family of Five Persons

Commodities.	Quantities. (1 lb. = .45 kg)	1910 cents
Beef, sirloin steak	2 lb. (.9 kg)	37.6
Beef, chuck roast	2 "	26.
Veal, forequarters	1 "	12.8
Mutton, roast, hindquarters	1 "	16.8
Pork, roasting, fresh	1 "	18.
Pork salt	2 "	34.4
Bacon, best, smoked	1 "	24.5
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	40.6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz.	33.3
Eggs, packed	1 "	28.4
Milk	6 qts. (6.8 l)	48.
Butter, dairy, tub	2 lb.	52.
Butter, creamery prints	1 "	31.9
Cheese, Canadian, old	1 "	18.5
Cheese, Canadian, new	1 "	17.5
Bread, plain, white	15 "	66.
Flour, ordinary family	10 "	33.
Rolled oats	5 "	21.
Rice, good medium	2 "	10.4
Beans, handpicked	2 "	10.8
Apples, evaporated	1 "	11.5
Prunes, medium quality	1 "	9.9
Sugar, granulated	4 "	24.
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10.8
Tea, black	¼ "	8.7
Tea, green	¼ "	9.1
Coffee	¼	8.9
Potatoes	2 pks.	30.3
Vinegar, white wine	⅛ pt. (.6 l)	.7
All foods		$6.954
Starch	½ lb.	3.1
Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton (56 kg)	48.1
Coal, bituminous	" "	35.
Wood, hard, best	" cord.	38.8
Wood, soft	" "	29.4
Coal oil	1 gal. (4.5 l)	24.4
Fuel and lighting		$1.757
Rent		$4.05
Grand Total		$12.792

Canada Year Book, 1914, p. 534

GOOD DAIRY BUTTER
Per pound 28
NEW CHEESE
Per pound 15c
CANNED APPLES
25c Tins for 15c
CANNED PUMPKIN
10c Tins for 7c
Good supply of fresh vegetables and Fruits for Saturday's trade. Special Value Oranges and Pineapples.

Special
French Peas, large tins ..... 15c; 2 cans for 25c
French Beans, per can 17c
Corn, 3 tins for 25c
Tomatoes, 2 tins for 25c
Beans, 2 tins for 25c
Pumpkin, 2 tins for 25c
Red cherries, pitted, per can 12½c

The Edison Phonograph . . .
$25.00.
THOS. CLARTON.

No. 83. Children's dresses, made of fine white nainsook, yoke and skirt finely tucked, with trimming of Swiss embroidery and insertion to match, sizes 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, January price, $2.95.

Sherwin-Williams Paints.
Sherwin-Williams Paints, a paint for every purpose. We have a full line. Our prices are the lowest. Our goods are the highest quality.

TAYLOR'S SINK CLEANER
Regular 10c. now 5c
"WHICH" CLEANER
Regular 5c. now 2 for 5c
Bon-Ami, 2 cakes for 25c
See our clothes Lines at ..... 15c and 20c
It will pay you to deal at the Diprose Stores. Let us fill your Saturday order.

Our Teas
English Breakfast Tea, None Such Blend, 50c. per pound, 2 lbs. for 95c.
Choice Blend Tea, 40c. per pound, 3 lbs. for $1.10.
Fine Blend Tea, 35c. per pound, 3 lbs. for $1.00.
Fine Young Hyson, 40c. per pound, 3 lbs. for $1.10.
Fine Young Hyson, 50c. per pound, 3 lbs. for $1.40.
Fine Young Hyson, 60c. per pound, 3 lbs. for $1.75.
Fine Young Hyson, 75c. per pound, 3 lbs. for $2.10.
Fine Young Hyson, 50c. per pound, 3 lbs. for $1.40.
Fine Young Hyson, 25c. per pound, 3 lbs. for 70c.

For Best Results With Your Films and Negatives
Try our developing and printing. Fully equipped. Complete stock of Kodaks, Films and Supplies.
J. H. BACK & CO
4 MASONIC TEMPLE.

BEDELL'S Furnishing
Limited
128, 130, 132 Queen
Bedroom Suites.
Hall Stand.
Iron and Brass Beds.
$12.50.
$10.00.
$4.75.

Special
Mazzanilla Olives, large bottle 17c
Pineapples, Grapefruit, Oranges, Strawberries.
Wax Beans, New Carrots, New Cabbage, Tomatoes, Lettuce, Parsley, Green Onions, Radish, each.

THE
Edmonton Milling
COMPANY [LIMITED]
During the remainder of the winter will give as follows:
25 pounds Strong Bakers Flour,
7 " Saskatchewan Gold Flour,
10 " Bran,
2 " Shorts,
In exchange for . . .
ONE BUSHEL GOOD WHEAT.
Highest price paid in cash for Wheat.
R. RITCHIE, Manager

Give Coal
Scott, I could be no more sensible, or, indeed, warmly appreciate, than a few of ours elevated and Coals including coal, all Scotch, splendid heating and lasting qualities.
The Standard Fuel Co.

CC
THE HARTT &
228 St. James St.

Gas Stoves
Gas Fixtures . . .
FIDDES & HOGARTH
Telephone 1314 50 Jarvis St.

Kellogg's TOASTED
CORN FLAKES
10c a package
At all grocers

No. 2106. BLACK SATIN BROCADED CAPE, lined mercerette, length 19 inches 3.98
No. 2103. BLACK BROCADED SATIN CAPE, same style as No 2106, plainer trimmings, length 18 inches 3.50
No. 2107. BLACK DIAGONAL CLOTH CAPE, length 25 inches 3.98
No. 2109. BLACK CAPE, made of French broadcloth, lined mercerette, trimmed with cloth, lined mercerette, length 23 inches 5.00
No. 2125. BLACK SILK OTTOMAN CAPE, lace and satin ribbon, length 25 inches 5.00
No. 2129. BLACK SILK OTTOMAN CAPE, lined mercerette, similar style to No. 2109, length 26 inches 6.50

Our Refrigerators are all selected stock, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Prices, $7.50 to $25. We solicit your inspection.

1. Men's silk hats, newest styles, finest quality linings and trimmings, as cut No. 1 ..... 6.00
2. Young men's silk hats, special quality silk plush and trimmings, smaller shape than cut No. 1 ..5.00
3. Men's silk hats, fine quality silk plush, very light weight, as cut No. 1 ..... 4.00

If we could put a packet of
"SALADA"
CEYLON TEA into your hands at this moment with the assurance that you would give it a trial, the result would be one more grateful customer. "That's a certainty."
Black, Mixed or Natural Green
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Cooked Ham
Try us for the best Cooked Ham. Our new machine cuts it in thin even slices. Per pound 35c
Heinz Sweet Pickles
Mixed and Gherkins, a quart, 30c
Special Value in Large Sweet Juicy Navel Oranges
40c Dozen
A full assortment of
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables for Tomorrow
Strawberries, Pineapples, Grapefruit, Bananas, Rhubarb, Grapes, Tomatoes, Asparagus, Spinach, Butter Beans, New Carrots, Head Lettuce, New Beets, New Potatoes, Watercress, Parsley, Green Onions, etc.
2 Stores and 3 Telephones.
250 Dundas St., 3053 and 3052
South London, 969.
T. A. ROWAT & CO.

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28 St. James St.

AT JOHNSTON'S PHONO STORE
9 and 11 Queen Street East
You can have your choice of a Gramophone, Edison or Victor Talking Machine, the three finest in the world.
Prices Range From $10 to $65.
For $1.00 Down
BALANCE IN EASY WEEKLY PAYMENTS
They Sing Everything.
They Play Everything.
They Talk Everything.
The world's greatest bands, musicians, singers, speakers, will perform, amuse, and delight you in your own home.
JOHNSTON & CO., 9 and 11 Queen St. East
STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING

SHIRTS. SHIRTS.
Men's Negligee Shirts, fast colors, all sizes, former price 50c and 75c. Sale Price 39c
Men's Negligee Shirts, in fine Oxford and Zephyr Cloths, former price, $1.00 and $1.25. Sale Price 69c
Men's extra fine pleated white or fancy French pleated fronts; former price, $1.50 to $2.00. Sale Price 98c
Men's Black Working Shirts; former price, 50c. Sale Price 29c
Men's striped Double Front Working Shirts, former price 75c. Sale Price 49c
Men's fine Pianneirtie Shirts, former price, 25c. Sale 19c

No. 4525. LADIES' BROADCLOTH DRESS, colors black, navy, fawn, brown, red and grey, trimmed with narrow velvet ribbon, bodice has black or colored taffeta silk front, covered with chiffon and applique lace 16.50
No. 6171. LADIES' BROADCLOTH DRESS, colors black, navy, fawn and grey, bodice is lined with taffeta and has collar and vest of peau de soie silk; skirt is trimmed with stitched velvet band with peau de soie pipings 16.50

A PRACTICAL PATRIOT
WRITES:
"I had a $1,000 policy in the ..... Life (one of the big American Companies) which I have decided to drop, after paying three premiums, and take out a $2,000 policy in the CROWN LIFE, for two reasons:
"1st. I believe the Crown Life a better and cheaper Policy, giving equal and perhaps better results, and
"2nd. I am British-Canadian and believe in your motto, 'Keep Your Money in Canada.'"
The Crown Life Insurance Co.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
SIR CHARLES TUPPER, Bart., President. JOHN CHARLTON, M.P., Vice-President. GEO. H. ROBERTS, Managing Director.

OUR NO. 1 STARCH
Regular 10c. or 3 lbs. for 25c. special price for Saturday only, per pound 7c
This Starch is better than that usually sold in bulk, being a Gloss Starch as well as a Stiffening Starch, and pure white. We want you to try it. Don't miss the bargain price per pound 7c
Richards' Pure Soap ..... 6 for
Comfort Soap 25c
Bee Hive Soap 25c
Pearline 25c
GENUINE WOOL SOAP AND IVORY SOAP
Regular 10c. cakes, 6 for 25c or 4 for 25c

NEW STYLE
OF
Doing Business.
On and after January 1st, 1896, our books will be closed, and hereafter we will do business for cash only. This will enable us to give you more for your money, because we will avoid the expense of keeping books, the time it takes to collect accounts, and the occasional loss incidental to the credit system. We often hear the remark "That man is as good as gold," but this is untrue. Gold will pay our drafts, and a book debt will not; and nobody ever lived as better because they owed us. On the contrary if they are unable or unwilling to pay they avoid us and pay their cash to our competitors.
As the re-inauguration of this new scheme we will offer our entire stock of Winter Goods, comprising the latest styles in
. . . CLOTHING, . . .
FUR AND CLOTH COATS, CAPS, MITTS, GLOVES, MOCCASINS, OVERSHOES, RUBBERS, Etc.
AT A
Discount of 20 per cent.
All our goods are marked in plain figures, so you will see just what you are paying for them. Hereafter you will find our prices lower than they have ever been, as we will be in a position to give you better value in all lines.
Come and see what we can give you for a dollar.
W. T. HENRY & Co.

Every child in the Dominion should be given
COWAN'S
PERFECTION
COCOA
(Maple Leaf Label.)
It will make them healthy and sturdy and strong.
THE COWAN COMPANY, LT'D
TORONTO.

NOT-A-BONE-IN-IT
HALIFAX BRAND
BONELESS-COD.
Most Delicious. Breakfast or Dinner. From Your Grocer.
Be sure the name of Black Bros. & Co., Ltd., is on every package.

ASK FOR CATALOGUE.
Light Vehicles
All the latest styles. Quality absolutely guaranteed. Prices most reasonable. Standard Buggies and Trap, Road Express Waggons and Road Carts manufactured in our own factories.
HARNESS—All kinds made in our factories in Canada and England. Everything for Horse and stable.
E. N. HENEY & CO., Montreal.
Est. 1875. 333—335 ST. PAUL ST. Phone Main, 3773.
178 Seod

Have You Tried California Ripe Olives?
They are one of the most nutritious things you could eat, as they contain a large percentage of olive oil. They are sweet as a nut. Our special 15c
Our Big Bottle of Manzanilla Green Olives
Containing 80 to 90 olives, is the best value in the city. Bottle. 25c
Pure Olive Oil
Nearly every physician will tell you that pure olive oil is one of the best blood and nerve restoratives you can take.
Bottles, each ..... 20c, 35c and 65c
Half-gallon tins $1.50
Gallon tins $2.75

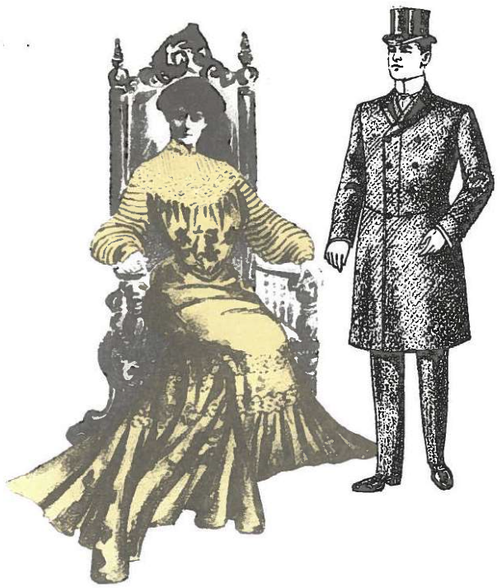
No. 7507. WHITE LAWN DRESS, yoke of fancy insertion and fine tucks, with dainty Swiss embroidery trimming, sizes 2, 3 and 4 years 3.00
No. 7509. WHITE NAINSOOK DRESS, trimmed with Swiss embroidery and insertion, and valenciennes insertion, with fine tucks, sizes ½, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years 2.50
No. 7511. WHITE NAINSOOK DRESS, frills of dainty Swiss embroidery, yoke of Swiss insertion, with fine tucks, sizes ½, 1, 2 and 3 years 3.00

Ham
Rolled Ham—Boneless
The finest quality of pea fed pork—special 14c lb.
THE GRANGE WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO. LIMITED
120 King Street East

MEN'S SUITS.
SALE PRICES.
Men's High Class Suits, in fancy Worsteds, Stripes and Checks, handtailored, single and double breasted, hand padded military shoulders. Our latest Spring and Summer fashions; regular $18.00. Sale Price $12.00
Men's High Class Suits, in fancy stripes in all the latest English imported Novelties, made in our Custom Tailoring Department; regular $15.00 ..... $10.00
Sale Price $10.00
Men's High Class Suits, in Fancy Worsteds, checks and stripes, regular $12.00 ..... $7.65
Sale Price $7.65
Men's Suits, in high class Tweeds and Serges, up-to-date and tailor made; regular $10.00 ..... $6.20
Sale Price $6.20

From the pages of *Montreal Star*
Toronto Stir
Toronto Evening Telegram
Canadian Magazine
Edmonton Bulletin
Eaton's Catalogues

FASHION HIGHLIGHTS



Children in Toronto, 1905

THE ENTERTAINMENT PAGE

LYRIC THEATRE
Opera House, Cobalt.

Big Specal Vaudeville Act
ALL NEXT WEEK
Motion Pictures-Changed Every Night
Illustrated Songs

ADMISSION - - 10 Cents

Cobalt Daily Nugget, 25 Jan. 1909, p. 2

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY | 7-nights and all week—Mat. Sat.
GRACE GEORGE
Supported by ROBERT LORAINE in
Pretty Pessy
NEXT WEEK
MADAME CHARLOTTE WIEHE
in a repertoire of French plays
From Proctor's Theatre, New York

FRANCAIS Mats. Wednesday Thurs. and Sat.
THIS WEEK—The Melodramatic Success
NEW YORK DAY BY DAY
Introducing clever and up-to-date Specialties
Prices—10, 20, 30, 50c.
Next week—The Price of Money

Montreal Star, 5 Jan. 1904, p. 4

Theatrical at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, 1899

THEATRE DES NOUVEAUTES.
TEL. BEL. EAST 1208.
Week of January 18th, SHAKESPEARE'S
"HAMLET."
French adaptation by Alex. Dumas et Paul Meurice.
NEW COSTUMES and SCENERY. Matinee Saturday. Reserved

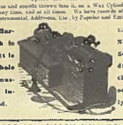
Montreal Star, 21 Jan. 1904, p. 4

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
EDISON'S WONDERFUL INVENTION,
THE PHONOGRAPH.

What is it? It is a machine invented for the Recording, Perpetuating and Reproducing Artistic Speech and other Sounds.

This Instrument records all voices and sounds known here to, as a Wax Cylinder, and can be made to reproduce them immediately, at any time, and as often. We have records of Musical Selections, both Vocal and Instrumental, Addresses, Lectures, Grand Opera Selections and Eminent Performers.

Don't fail to hear this Marvellous Machine which is run by Electricity, as it is acknowledged by the whole world to be the most amazing, interesting and instructive ever invented.



Remember that by the New Funnel Attachment 500 can hear these Reproductions as well as one, as the sounds are thrown out so as to be heard distinctly all over any Concert Hall.

PHONOGRAPHIC PROGRAMME.

1. Opening Address ..... The Phonograph
2. "Marching Through Georgia" ..... United States Marine Band
3. Banjo Solo ..... "Home, Sweet Home" ..... Dr. Jekb
4. "Song of All Songs" ..... J. A. Bayne
5. A serious Sale of Pawnbroker's Stock ..... Messrs. Chaves and McClure
6. Clarinet Duett ..... "Harperette" ..... Rev. W. H. A. Franch
7. Cornet Solo ..... "The Mocking Bird"
8. Artistic Whistling ..... "Uncle Ike My Friend, I'm Come"
9. Phenomenal Song ..... "I go to skule." ..... Jas. Pyn
10. Comic Song ..... Pensioning Reform Club
11. Dance (Jolly) ..... "Nearer My God to Thee."
12. Sacred Song ..... INTERMISSION.
13. Britania Rules ..... U. S. Marine Band
14. Banjo Solo ..... "Selected" ..... Dr. Jekb
15. Reward from Police Court ..... Pat. Bradley and Wife
16. Indestructible ..... Murdock Silver Cornet Band
17. Sentimental Song ..... "You'll Never Miss your Mother till She's gone"
18. Country Dance with Calls
19. Cultured Cuzzy Morning Shower
20. Cornet Solo ..... Prof. Chaves
21. "A serious Sale of Farm Stock"
22. Vocal Solo, Pirate Among the Breed ..... A. Macdonell
23. "Church in the Wildwood" ..... Jubilee Singers
24. God Save the Queen ..... Murdock B. C. Band

"Let" The above programme is subject to change at any time.

ADMISSION, 15 CENTS. DOORS OPEN AT 7.30 P. M.

We are open for engagements to assist at Public or Private Entertainments, also Church Entertainments.

A. R. Hopper & A. Rayson, Proprietors,
PERMANENT ADDRESS, COBALT, ONT. P. O.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	34	23	.607
Baltimore	34	23	.607
Jersey City	33	23	.589
Montreal	27	27	.491
Newark	28	29	.491
Toronto	27	31	.466
Providence	25	30	.455
Rochester	16	39	.291

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	43	22	.662
New York	40	24	.625
Chicago	40	25	.588
Cleveland	33	27	.550
Philadelphia	37	31	.509
St. Louis	34	34	.413
Detroit	27	36	.429
Washington	11	51	.177

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	49	17	.742
Chicago	38	26	.594
Cincinnati	36	27	.571
Pittsburg	35	29	.547
St. Louis	31	31	.514
Brooklyn	29	43	.400
Boston	26	43	.383
Philadelphia	16	47	.254

Montreal Star, 8 July 1904, p. 2

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS. MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

ARENA HOCKEY
SATURDAY, JAN. 23rd, at 8.15 P. M.
Montreal vs. Victoria
W. F. Bond will play during waits.
Seats on sale at Star Branch Office. 'Phone Up 1340.
INTERMEDIATE MATCHES at 2.30 and 4.00 p.m. SATURDAY
Admission 25c. Children 10c.

Montreal Star, 21 Jan. 1904, p. 4

The Tigers of Hamilton, 1906

PROFANE LANGUAGE AT BALL MATCHES

"Clean Tongue" Comments On Evil at East End League Games Saturday.

ASKS FOR POLICEMAN

Rowdies Are Loud-Mouthed and Insolent, But Avoid the Collector's Hat.

London Advertiser, 5 May 1910, p. 7

JOSHUA SIMPKINS
RINK THEATRE. TO-MORROW NIGHT.

See the Great Saw Mill Scene. Watch for the Funny Burlesque Band.
Parade to-morrow about noon. Don't miss the fun.
Prices 50c. and 75c. Seats at Archibald's Drug Store.

Edmonton Journal, 10 Oct. 1904, p. 5

Comic Opera Selections at Windsor Hall.

An evening of comic opera was keenly enjoyed by the people who went to Windsor Hall last night when a big choir, under the competent management of Miss Ada Moylan, gave a number of selections from the best known of the old Gilbert and Sullivan operas, which have been favourites with the public for years. The attendance was not as large as might have been expected from the uniform excellence of the entertainments under Miss Moylan's direction, but those who were present expressed their satisfaction in many results.

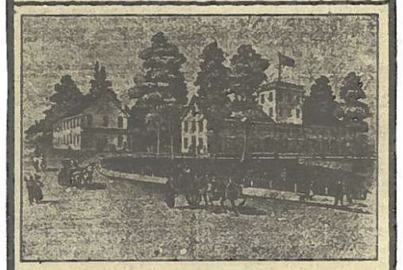
Montreal Star, 5 Feb. 1904, p. 5

Scene from 1906 film "Madeleine Verchères"

WONDERLAND
TO-NIGHT
The FUNERAL
OF KING EDWARD VII. PASSING THROUGH LONDON
This great picture will be shown to-night only
ADMISSION 5 cts.
Special Entertainment after 10.30
for accommodation of late shoppers.
POPE PRINT. LINDSAY.

30TH ANNUAL
EXHIBITION
TOWNSHIP OF GREENOCK Agricultural Society
PINKERTON
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 03.
For the Exhibition
Special Attractions
THE PINKERTON BRASS BAND
Admission to Grounds 15 Cents. Children 10 Cents.
W. T. STEWART, Pres. M. L. ZEGLER, Vice-Pres. J. W. CAMPBELL, Sec.-Treas.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS,
60 Miles from Montreal, Via G. T. R.
Round Trip Tickets to the Springs from Montreal $2.25.



ABENAKIS SPRINGS HOTEL.
Situated on the west bank of the St. Francis River, near its confluence with the St. Lawrence at the head of Lake St. Peter.

SPEND YOUR VACATION AT
ABENAKIS SPRINGS.

The MOST satisfactory and LEAST expensive Summer and Health Resort in Canada. EVERYTHING for your COMFORT and ENJOYMENT.

RATES—$2.00 Per Day; $9.00 to $12.00 Per Week.

MUSIC, PING PONG, CLOCK GOLF, TENNIS, GOLFETTE, TETHER TENNIS, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, CROQUET, DANCING. Use of Boats, Pool Tables, etc., ABSOLUTELY FREE to guests. YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS THE SPRINGS THIS YEAR. Brighter, better, gayer than ever.

CUISINE UNSURPASSED. ABSOLUTE CLEANLINESS.
LIBERALLY CONDUCTED.
MODERN CONVENIENCES. HEALTHY LOCATION.

ABENAKIS MINERAL WATER & BATHS.

Especially valuable in cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Nervous Diseases, Sciatica, Nervous Prostration, Dyspepsia of various forms, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, also Diseases peculiar to women; 90 per cent. of cases cured, 100 per cent. benefited. Write for testimonials.

R. G. KOMPTON, Manager.
ABENAKIS SPRINGS, Que.

Montreal Star, 20 Aug. 1904, p. 9

ST. ALBAN'S
SUNDAY SCHOOL
THE ANNUAL
Christmas Entertainment
WILL BE HELD ON
Thurs. 17th Dec'r
IN THE TOWN HALL, NOTON
WHEN THE SCHOOL WILL RENDER THE SPLENDID CANTATA
A MERRY CHRISTMAS
The Cantata is full of Christmas suggestions; has merry choruses, interesting solos, and captivating recitations.
Admission 15c Children 10c
The Public Cordially Invited.

Grand Opera House
MAT. DAY. AT 2 | G. W. MUNROE and Others
IN A REVIVAL OF
My Aunt Bridget
NEXT WEEK
Good Old Summer Time

MAJESTIC
MAT. EVERY DAY | Reserved 15c, 25c, 35c. Matinee 10c, 15c, and 25c
TWO LITTLE WAIFS | A Play to Please Everybody
NEXT WEEK
Across the Pacific

PRINCESS Matinee Today
DANIEL V. ARTHUR presents
MARIE CAHILL
"WHO IS SO DIFFERENT FROM ALL OTHERS."
In the smartest of all musical comedies
"NANCY BROWN"
NEXT MONDAY AND ALL WEEK | MATS. WED. Sat.
Percy Savage presents "The Yankee Consul," Prince of Pilsen, etc., will offer
PEGGY FROM PARIS
Latest Musical Comedy Hit by GEORGE ADE.
Fresh from three months in New York
SEATS now on SALE

Toronto Star, 4 Mar. 1904, p. 6

ROYAL Every Afternoon and Evening
THIS WEEK—JAN. 4.
THE KENTUCKY BELLES
and the best olio in burlesque.
Prices—10, 20 and 30 cents. Next Week—The Cherry Blossom Burlesquers.

Montreal Star, 9 Mar. 1904, p. 4

PROCTOR'S, THIS WEEK
Mats. Wed., Fri. and Sat.
Mr. Hoit Burgess' Own Company in
THE COUNTY FAIR
PRICES—10c, 20c, 30c, 50c.
Next Week—Child slaves of New York.

Montreal Star, 9 Mar. 1904, p. 4

MONTREAL BICYCLE CLUB
ANNUAL MEETING

The 27th annual meeting of the Montreal Bicycle Club will be held in the Club House, 142 Mansfield st., on Thursday, 10th March, at 8.15 p. m., sharp.

Business—To receive annual report and Treasurer's Statement and to elect Officers for ensuing year. Large attendance requested.

A. J. MACPHERSON, Hon. Sec.

Montreal Star, 9 Mar. 1904, p. 4

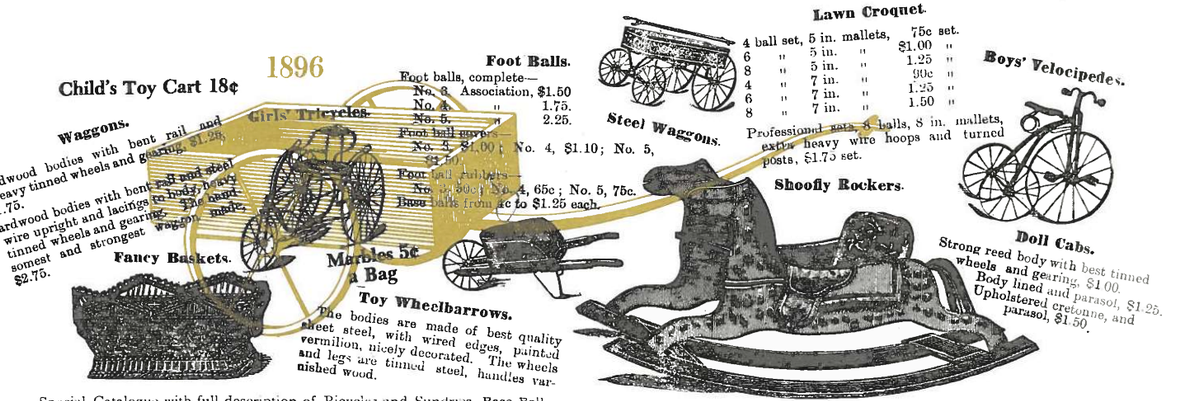
GRAND LECTURE
IN TAYLOR CHURCH
By MR. H. BRAGGE,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 10th 1904.
SUBJECT—The Canyons of Arizona.
ILLUSTRATED BY 60 SPLENDID VIEWS
TICKETS, - - - - 15 Cents.

Montreal Star, 9 Mar. 1904, p. 4

THE 19th POP Concert ASSOCIATION HALL, Sat. Ev'g, Mar. 5 8 15
Lois Winlow, 'Cellist. Maud Olmsted, Soprano, Helen Wallace, Pianist.
THOS. McGILLICUDDY, Lecture, "HOMELY PEOPLE"
Admission, 10c; Reserved Seats, 15c; Doors 7.30.

Toronto Star, 4 Mar. 1904, p. 6

Exhibition of Pictures of Indian Life By PAUL KANE
Under the auspices of Women's Canadian Historical Society, from March 5 to March 18. Formal Opening, Saturday, March 5th, 3 p.m., by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor. At SCOTT'S GALLERY, 124 Yonge Street, Over Rimes. ADMISSION 10c. Proceeds for Victoria Memorial Hall Fund.


1896
Child's Toy Cart 18¢
Waggons.
Hardwood bodies with bent rail and heavy tinned wheels and gearing, $1.20.
Hardwood bodies with bent rail and steel wire upright and lacings to body, heavy tinned wheels and gearing. The neatest, somest and strongest waggon made, $2.75.
Girls' Tricycles.
Fancy Baskets.
Marbles 5¢ a Bag
Toy Wheelbarrows.
The bodies are made of best quality sheet steel, with wired edges, painted vermilion, nicely decorated. The wheels and legs are tinned steel, handles varnished wood.
Foot Balls.
Foot balls, complete—
No. 3. Association, $1.50
No. 4. " 1.75.
No. 5. " 2.25.
Foot ball gaves—
No. 3, $1.00; No. 4, $1.10; No. 5, $1.20.
Foot ball bladders—
No. 3, 50c; No. 4, 65c; No. 5, 75c.
Base balls from 4c to $1.25 each.
Steel Waggons.
Lawn Croquet.
4 ball set, 5 in. mallets, 75c set.
6 " 5 in. " $1.00 "
8 " 5 in. " 1.25 "
4 " 7 in. " 90c "
6 " 7 in. " 1.25 "
8 " 7 in. " 1.50 "
Professional sets, 8 balls, 8 in. mallets, extra heavy wire hoops and turned posts, $1.75 set.
Shoofly Rockers.
Boys' Velocipedes.
Doll Cabs.
Strong reed body with best tinned wheels and gearing, $1.00.
Body lined and parasol, $1.25.
Upholstered cretonne, and parasol, $1.50.

Special Catalogue with full description of Bicycles and Sundries, Base Ball goods, Lawn Tennis goods, Cricket goods, Fishing Rods and Tackle, and other sporting goods will be mailed on application.

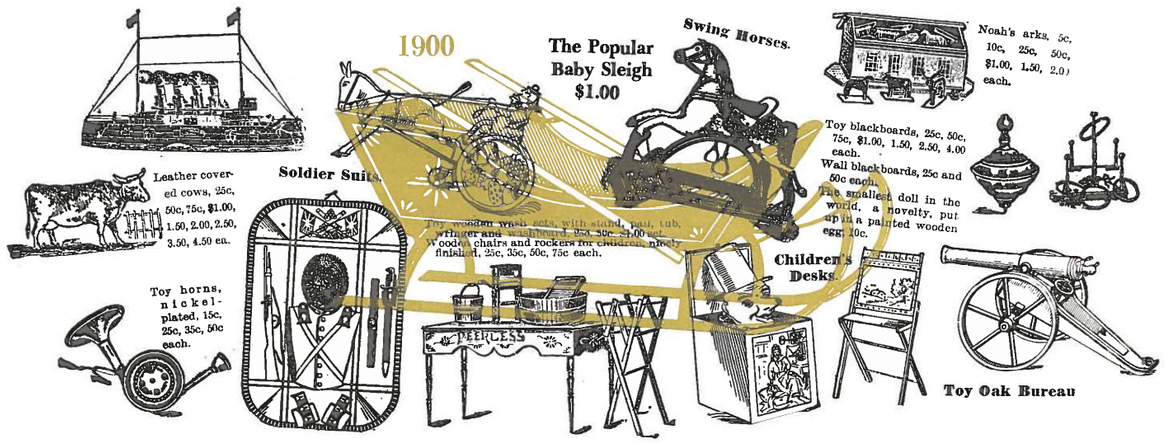
Hardwood horses, dappled and stained, 75c.
Rocking horses, dappled, mane and tail, 70c, 85c, $1.50, 2.50.

IT'S A CHILD'S WORLD

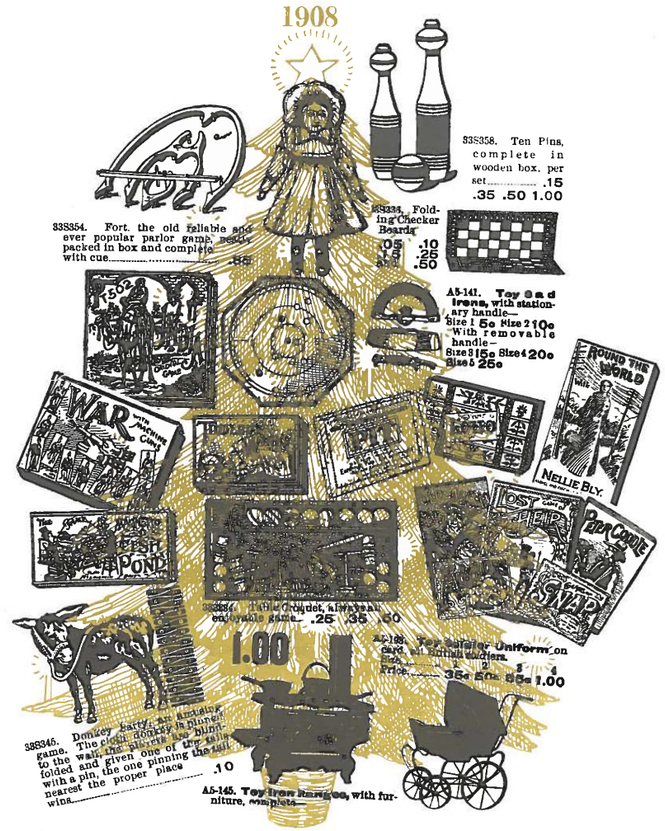
From the pages of *Eaton's Catalogues*

Chess and checkers had been brought from the Old Country and many a long, winter evening they kept the family occupied; father joining in the games and acting as instructor. On the back of the checker-board, was another game, called fox-and-hounds, in which a red button was relentlessly pursued by three of another colour, usually brown or grey. The object of the chase being of course, to corner the 'fox'. H. Robertson, *Salt of the Earth*, pp. 66-67

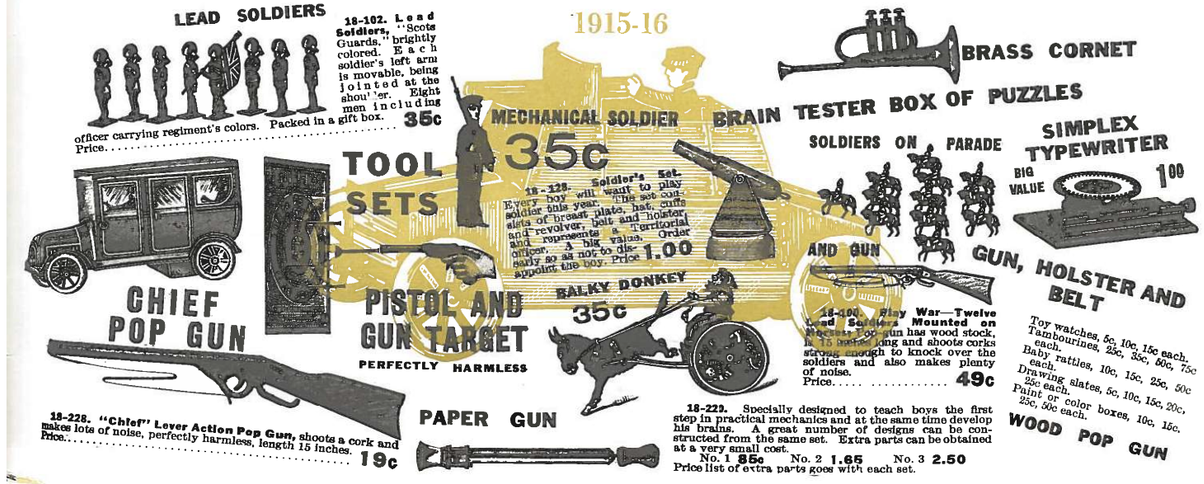
Poor children in Winnipeg, 1912


1900
The Popular Baby Sleigh $1.00
Swing Horses.
Noah's arks, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, $1.00, 1.50, 2.00 each.
Toy blackboards, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, 1.50, 2.50, 4.00 each.
Wall blackboards, 25c and 50c each.
The smallest doll in the world, a novelty, put up in a painted wooden egg, 10c.
Leather covered cows, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50 ea.
Soldier Suits.
Toy horns, nickel-plated, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c each.
Toy wooden wash sets, with stand, pail, tub, dipper and board, 25c, 30c, $1.00 each.
Wooden chairs and rockers for children, nicely finished, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c each.
Children's Desks.
Toy Oak Bureau

Santa Claus, 1909


1908
833358. Ten Pins, complete in wooden box, per set..... .15 .35 .50 1.00
833354. Fort, the old reliable and ever popular parlor game, neatly packed in box and complete with cue..... 85c
833233. Folding Checker Boards .05 .10 .15 .25 .25 .50
A5-141. Toy Sad Irons, with stationary handle—Size 1 5c Size 2 10c With removable handle—Size 3 15c Size 4 20c Size 5 25c
WAR with Machine Guns
ROUND THE WORLD
NELLIE BLY
SHARK
LOST
HELP
PEEP CROOKE
SNAP
POND
833337. Tiddle Croquet, 4 in a set, extra mallets..... .25 .35 .50
1.00
A5-139. Toy Soldier Uniform, on card, all British soldiers. Price..... 2 for 35c 1 for 50c 4 for 1.00
833345. Donkey Party, an exciting game. The right donkey is pinned to the wall, the player is blindfolded and given one of the tails with a pin, the one pinning the tail nearest the proper place wins..... .10
A5-145. Toy Iron Ranges, with furniture, complete.

Often, as the short winter day drew to a close, the family gathered round the fire (for the house was none too warm) and the children would listen intently to father as he told stories of Denmark's heroes, or tales of Vikings bold. These and Norse sagas were repeated again and again, until the childish listeners knew them almost by heart, but oft telling never seemed to rob them of their charm. Frequently, the twilight hour was given over to music, and father, who had a fine voice, sang the hymns and songs that he and mother had learned to love. Often, he would bring out his mouth-organ and play lively, rollicking tunes, keeping time gaily with his foot as he played. The recital over, mother lit the lamp and placed supper on the table. — *Kate Johnson* H. Robertson, *Salt of the Earth*, pp. 66-67


1915-16
LEAD SOLDIERS
18-102. Lead Soldiers, "Scots Guards," brightly colored. Each soldier's left arm is movable, being jointed at the shoulder. Eight men including officer carrying regiment's colors. Packed in a gift box. Price..... 35c
BRASS CORNET
BRAIN TESTER BOX OF PUZZLES
SOLDIERS ON PARADE
SIMPLEX TYPEWRITER
BIG VALUE 1.00
MECHANICAL SOLDIER 35c
TOOL SETS
18-228. Soldier's Set. Every boy will want to play soldier this year. This set consists of breast plate, hat, cuffs and revolver belt and holster, and represents a full uniform of officer. A big value. Order early so as not to disappoint the boy. Price 1.00
AND GUN
GUN, HOLSTER AND BELT
BALKY DONKEY 35c
CHIEF POP GUN
PISTOL AND GUN TARGET
PERFECTLY HARMLESS
18-100. Play War—Twelve Lead Soldiers Mounted on Metal. The gun has wood stock, is 15 inches long and shoots corks strong enough to knock over the soldiers and also makes plenty of noise. Price..... 49c
Toy watches, 5c, 10c, 15c each.
Tambourines, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c each.
Baby rattles, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c each.
Drawing slates, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c each.
Paint or color boxes, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c each.
WOOD POP GUN
18-228. "Chief" Lever Action Pop Gun, shoots a cork and makes lots of noise, perfectly harmless, length 15 inches. Price..... 19c
PAPER GUN
18-229. Specially designed to teach boys the first step in practical mechanics and at the same time develop his brains. A great number of designs can be constructed from the same set. Extra parts can be obtained at a very small cost.
No. 1 85c No. 2 1.65 No. 3 2.50
Price list of extra parts goes with each set.

SCHOOL DAYS

Children came from miles away on foot and on horseback. There were no "Light Horse Clubs" in those days, but nearly every child was a horseback rider by the time he was of school age. Since most of the horses that had been brought into the country with the settlers had died of swamp fever, oxen and Indian Cayuses were used to take their place. Cayuses were hardy and tough and could rustle for themselves but many of them never were really broken, were difficult to catch and ready to buck every time they were ridden. To stay on one of them, and to get to school following trails blazed through standing timber; to navigate treacherous sloughs and mud—holes and broken corduroy; to open and close countless gates, of individual and complicated design, and in all stages of repair; and to arrive at school safely and on time, was no small part of a child's education in the easy years. In winter, lunches would be frozen. So also, was the water in the bucket, and the ink, and often cheeks, ears, fingers, or noses. Lessons would be heard around the big black wood heater until the room began to warm up.

Wagon Trails to Hard Top, p. 806

Miss R. R. Talbot was the first teacher, her salary was $45.00 per month.

Wagon Trails to Hard Top, p. 345

THE CURRICULUM

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		SECONDARY SCHOOL	
(Italics indicate subjects or activities found in relatively few schools)			
1875 – 1900	**1900 – 1925**	**1875 – 1900**	**1900 – 1925**
kindergarten	*kindergarten*	reading	*reading*
reading	reading	writing	*writing*
literature	literature	grammar	grammar
writing	writing	composition	composition
composition	composition	literature	literature
grammar	grammar	Latin	Latin
arithmetic	arithmetic	*Greek*	*Greek*
bookkeeping		French	French
geography	geography	*German*	*German*
history	history		
object lessons	nature study	arithmetic	arithmetic
drawing	art	algebra	algebra
	manual training	geometry	geometry
	household science	*trigonometry*	*trigonometry*
music	music		
physical drill	*physical training*		
physiology and temperance	*hygiene*	chemistry	chemistry
		physics	physics
		botany	biology
			agricultural science
		geography	geography
		history	history
		—ancient	—ancient
		—British	—British
		—Canadian	—Canadian
			—general
		drawing	art
		Physical training	physical training
		physiology	
			manual training
			household science
		bookkeeping	commercial subjects
			technical subjects

C. E. Phillips, *The Development of Education in Canada*, p. 433

OUR FEMINIZED PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The primary education of Canada is under the control and management of women. Is this a desirable or satisfactory state of things? We do not think it is. A boy as soon as he passes the boundary line of very early childhood needs to be "man—handled," and needs it with ever increasing urgency. He requires the "strong hand" of his unquestionable physical superior. We mean no disrespect when we say that with the average female teacher this is impossible. During this transitional period, however, the normal boy, it may safely be said, never submits willingly to feminine authority. The increase in juvenile crime strengthens our conviction, that the almost total elimination of the male element from our Public School teachers is to be deeply regretted, and should wherever possible be remedied.

Canadian Churchman, 22 Aug. 1907, pp. 552-553

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—ASSISTANT FEMALE teacher for junior classes; salary $18 per month. Address, with grade of diploma and references, Cote St. Louis School Trustees, 390 Mount Royal avenue.

WANTED—A CATHOLIC ENGLISH school teacher for five months, at $14 a month, at St. Columban, County of Two Mountains. Apply to Jos. Kenna, President, St. Columban.

Montreal Star, 21 Jan. 1904, p. 8

The bachelors didn't want a school district, as it meant taxes. There were a lot of married men around and only ourselves (Childerhose), Condies and a big family of Isaacs, totalling nine children in all, of school age. They held meetings to have a school, but the bachelors (being in the majority) voted it out. Mr. Isaacs, having taken lawyer's training, figured a way out. He said, "We'll wait until after harvest when all the bachelors turn out their horses for the winter, and go east to their homes, then we will have a meeting, and it will be passed." Which they did, and it was as he had predicted.

M. Moorhouse, *Buffalo Horn Valley*, p. 9

First Lesson in English

(Adapted from Kyriak's novel, Sons of the Soil)

Goodwin walked into the schoolroom and found all the people lined up against the walls, hats off as if before a king or bishop. On some faces there was an inexplicable look of hostility. Some of the shyer boys and girls had fled into the woods. But all the parents had come, determined to see for themselves whether the teacher were not going to "eat his bread for nothing."

"Sit down," said Goodwin to the children, giving them a sign with his hand that they should be seated.

The children looked at one another and at Goodwin and did not sit.

"Sit down," commanded Goodwin again, and himself took a seat. Some of the children sat down; others did not know what to do.

"Sit down, why are you standing?" cried out Cornelius Vorkun in Ukrainian. The children all sat down.

"Stand up!" said Goodwin, standing.

The children looked uncertainly at Cornelius and, seeing that he stood, they also arose.

"Sit down!" cried the teacher.

And now Cornelius saved the situation. He sat down, and so did the whole class.

"Stand up! Sit down! Stand up! Sit down!" Goodwin commanded several times, and the children, caught up in the rhythm of the thing, stood up and sat down with great relish—they had taken a fancy to this kind of "learning."

"Stand up!" called Goodwin, The children stood.

V. Lysenko, *Men in Sheepskin Coats*, p. 61

Ottawa, 1906

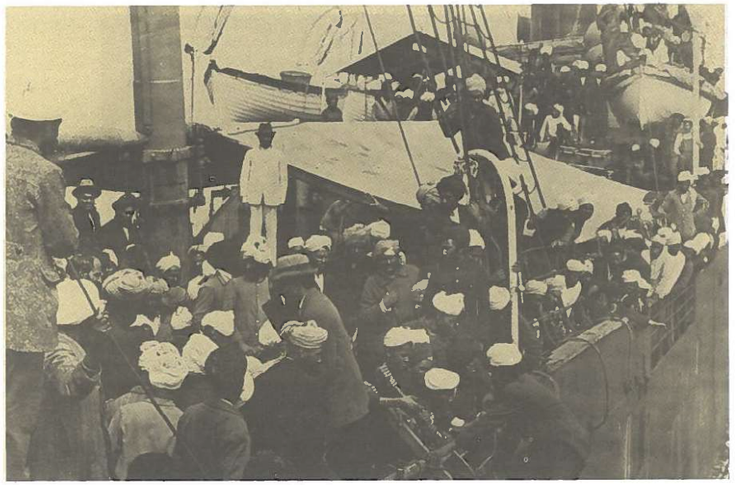
TEACHERS OF THE TURVILLE SCHOOL

1898	Miss R. R. Talbot
1898-97	Mrs. Urquhart (Scotch Certificate)
1897-98	Miss Cameron (Quebec)
1898	Miss E. Tankins (Olds)
1899-04	S. R. Douglas
1904	Mr. Armstrong
1905	Fred S. Carr
1906	Katherine Campbell
	Jean A. Topp
1907-09	H. J. Clark
1909 (¼ yr)	Miss MacGregor
1910 (¼ yr)	Florence Smith
1910 (¼ yr)	Arthur Trencholme
1911	J. Grant
1912-13	Mr. Chicavot
1914-15	Miss H. Magee

Wagon Trails to Hard Top, p. 346

Edmonton Public School, c. 1906

Ottawa, 1909



Sikh immigrants from India were refused entry at Vancouver and held aboard ship for two weeks

In 1903 demands were voiced in the Eastern Provinces that Western Canada should be held for native born rather than for Europeans or American settlers. In the same year a group of Montreal French Canadian citizens, under the leadership of Olivar Asselin, formed the Canadian National League which, amongst other things, began agitating in an organized manner against the foreign born.

S. I. Belkin, *Through Narrow Gates*, p. 7

Canada has been the dumping ground for thousands of undesirable immigrants—from the slums of the British cities, from Austria, Poland and other European countries. She is also the victim of colonies of sects who refuse to become assimilated—to become Canadian. This must stop. Our asylums and jails are over full of degenerates, criminals, and mental defectives . . .

R. Harvey and H. Trotter, *Immigrants*, p. 740

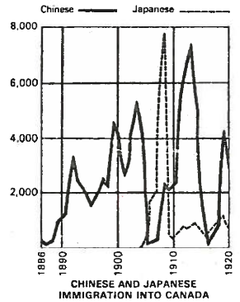
The French Canadian community was never in favour of a large influx of immigrants. They were first of all interested in maintaining the autonomy of Quebec, in the preservation of their national culture and of the natural resources of their province.

S. I. Belkin, *Through Narrow Gates*, p. 8

The non-Anglo-Saxon has shouldered the burden as the Canadian man-of-all-work. He is doing seven-tenths of all the coal-mining and seventy-eight per cent of all the work in the woollen mills. Eighty-five per cent of all labour in slaughter-house and meat-packing industries is non-British. He makes about nineteen-twentieths of all clothing and four-fifths of all furniture. He turns out eighty per cent of all the leather and one-half of the gloves, and refines almost all the sugar. Wherever he is, he is the backbone of industry. He engages in all the dangerous occupations and he takes on the hard, unpleasant jobs which the Canadian workman is glad to relinquish; in every Province of Canada he is forcing his way to the forefront in agriculture, Canada's chief industry.

V. Lysenko, *Men in Sheepskin Coats*, p. 89

SOME ANXIOUS CANADIANS



C. J. Woodsworth, *Canada and the Orient*, p. 119

THE DOCKERS AT PT. EDWARD OBJECT TO THE FOREIGNERS

One Hundred Longshoremen Employed by Northern Navigation Company Quit Work When Staff Is Augmented by a Number of Bulgarians and Italians.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Sarnia, April 28.—Because they say they object to working alongside foreigners, 100 longshoremen employed at the Point Edward docks by the Northern Navigation company went on strike last night. The men are employed day and night at the rate of 25 cents an hour. Recently the company decided that it required a larger staff, and consequently 28 foreigners, [illegible] principally Bulgarians and Italians, arrived on the scene last night, and were at once put to work. The regular staff immediately quit, declaring they would not return to work until the new men are dropped. The real reason appears to be that they fear the company may cut the rate of wages if they can secure a sufficient number

London Advertiser, 28 Apr. 1910, p. 8

Then there is the green Emigrant that comes out of the European Cities that know nothing about farming, and they will squat on the ranchers land and annoy them, while if we could be left alone for a while as the farmers are we would make this business a credit to ourselves, and the Government would be proud of the showing we make. We are almost all Canadians, while the people that are squatting are almost all Foreigners.

L. G. Thomas, *The Prairie West*, p. 281

The first parties of Ukrainian immigrants to the mines were sometimes used as strike-breakers or as "reserves" to be thrown in, in case of a strike. This was also true of the Italians who were brought into the mines for that purpose. In this rôle they earned the ill will of other workers, although later they became active in union organization. They were sent to the remotest territories, and given all the hardest work, since the former peasant had no industrial skills. Often they were paid only half what the other workers were paid, especially the so-called "Old Canadians." This created hatred and grudges. On the accusation that they brought down wages, other workers fell upon them, beat them up, and drove them from work. Often they had to undertake a contract that they would not leave until they had worked off transportation and paid off the agent; when they tried to escape, they had to walk hungry through the forests for hundreds of miles, begging for food, or driving off attacks of dogs set upon them.

V. Lysenko, *Men in Sheepskin Coats*, pp. 93-94

Vancouver, 1907

Dear Editor:

I am writing to say how disappointed I am with many Canadians. I was led to believe by all the posters I saw in my native Hungary two years ago that Canada offered freedom and opportunity, but everywhere I go I meet people who accuse me of taking jobs and houses from native Canadians. At work I am ignored. A neighbour told my son to go back where he came from. I am stealing neither jobs nor houses. I came to Canada to contribute to a growing nation and to provide a good life for my family. That is all I ask.

Yours sincerely,
Peter Nagy

Jews from Hungary and Italians from Palermo moved into the tiny cottage houses of Chestnut St. where, on summer weekend afternoons, they affably greeted one another in mutually unintelligible tongues. Now and again, they shyly exchanged gifts—a bottle of dark red wine for a steaming hot loaf of chala.

Russian Jews and more Italians lived side by side on Centre Ave. where proximity to the Harrison public baths was a major selling point in a neighborhood in which three-quarters of the houses lacked indoor plumbing.

R. Corelli, *The Toronto That Used To Be*, pp. 47-48

Q. Are there any Italians doing tailoring work?
A. They take the work home, and they run what are known as sweating shops. They are making quite a pile of money . . .
Q. Do they do the work cheaper than regular men?
A. They do the work cheaper, and they get women to do the work cheaper still.

Royal Commission on the Relations Between Capital and Labour, Vol. V, p. 628

In the coast cities of Vancouver and Victoria and New Westminster there are at least seven factories carrying on an extensive business in opium manufacturing. It is estimated that the annual gross receipts of these combined concerns amount for the year 1907, to between $600,000 and $650,000. The crude opium is imported from India in coconut shells, it is "manufactured" by a process of boiling into what is termed "powdered" opium and subsequently into opium "prepared for smoking". The returns show that large amounts of crude opium have been imported annually, and that large amounts of crude opium imported in the nine months of the fiscal year of 1906-1907 was greater than the value of the amount in the twelve months of the preceding year; the figures for these periods being $262,818 and $261,943, respectively.

The factories are owned and the entire work of manufacture is carried on by Chinese, between 70 and 100 persons being employed. One or two of the factories have been in existence for over twenty years, but the majority have been recently established. It is asserted by the owners of these establishments that all the opium manufactured is consumed in Canada, by Chinese and white people, but there are strong reasons for believing that much of what is produced at the present time is smuggled into China, and the coast cities of the United States. However, the amount consumed in Canada, if known, would probably appall the ordinary citizen who is inclined to believe that the habit is confined to the Chinese, and by them indulged in only to a limited extent.

The Chinese with whom I associated and conversed on the subject, assured me that almost as much opium was sold to white people as to Chinese and that the habit of opium smoking was making headway, not only among white men and boys, but also among women and girls. I saw evidences of the truth of these statements in my round of visits through some opium dens of Vancouver.

Canada, Parliament. House of Commons. *Sessional Papers*, p. 7

In 1899 Canada is Asked by Great Britain to Send Troops to Assist Her in the Boer War

FOR INVOLVEMENT

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I am writing to you as a loyal English-Canadian citizen. Great Britain is at war and desperately needs our help in her hour of need. You are once again giving into French Canada and its demands by ignoring Canada's responsibility to the British Empire.

I urge you to immediately offer military assistance to Great Britain.

Sincerely,
A Concerned Canadian

AGAINST INVOLVEMENT

. . . . I have already said, and I say it again: my opposition is entirely on constitutional grounds. It is not, as you seem to believe, that I object that the government is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to send soldiers to Africa . . . I only oppose this expenditure and this measure . . . because I see in it the first step to military imperialism, and because the government has no right to lead us on this road without consulting Parliament and the people.

Bourassa to Laurier
R. C. Brown and M. E. Prang, *Confederation to 1949*

LAURIER'S POSITION

I put this question to my honourable friend. What would be the condition of this country today if we had refused to obey the voice of public opinion? It is only too true that if we had refused our imperative duty, the most dangerous agitation would have arisen, an agitation which, according to all human probability would have ended in a cleavage in the population of this country upon racial lines . . . H. H. Herstein, et al. *Challenge and Survival*, p. 307.

1896 – Laurier Elected
1899 – Boer War
1910 – Naval Aid Requested
1911 – Reciprocity Debates

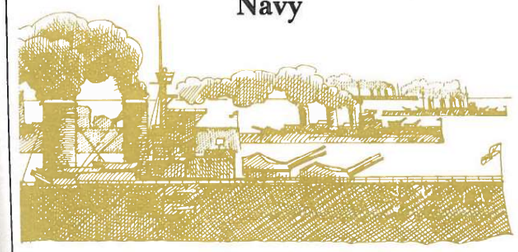
LAURIER:

MAN IN THE MIDDLE

LAURIER ELECTED!

	1896			1900		
	C	L	Other	C	L	Other
Alberta						
British Columbia	2	4	– –	2	3	1
Manitoba	4	2	1	3	2	2
New Brunswick	9	5	– –	5	9	– –
Northwest Terr.	1	2	1	– –	4	– –
Nova Scotia	10	10	– –	5	15	– –
Ontario	44	43	5	54	35	2
Prince Edward Is.	3	2	– –	2	3	– –
Quebec	16	49	– –	7	56	– –
Saskatchewan						
Yukon				– –	1	– –
	89	117	7	78	128	5

In 1910 Canada is Asked by Great Britain to Provide Financial Help to Build up Her Navy



A FRENCH VIEW

It is becoming apparent that despite all his declarations to the contrary, the Prime Minister is determined to drive us into the arms of the British even further. Not content with the folly of involving Canadians in the South African War he now seems bent upon committing Canadian money and blood to every British conflict and petty squabble from the seas in China to the coasts of the Baltic.

AN ENGLISH VIEW

Dear Sir:

It should never be forgotten that our mother country Britain should always be able to rely on Canadians for assistance in times of trouble. Laurier's response to Britain's request for Naval aid is an insult to all the principles of the British Empire. Outright donations of money to Britain would have been far more useful than Laurier's "tin pot navy".

Sincerely,
A Concerned Canadian

LAURIER AND THE NAVAL BILL

The bill . . . provides for the creation of a naval force to be composed of a permanent corps, a reserve force, and a volunteer force . . .

The Act provides that . . . in the case of war . . . the force may be called into active service. There is also an important provision . . . that while the naval force is to be under the control of the Canadian government . . . yet, in case of emergency the Governor in Council may place at the disposal of His Majesty for general service in the royal navy . . . House of Commons, *Debates*, 12 January 1910, cols. 1733-1734.

	1908			1911		
	C	L	Other	C	L	Other
Alberta	3	4	– –	1	6	– –
British Columbia	5	2	– –	7	– –	– –
Manitoba	8	2	– –	7	2	1
New Brunswick	2	11	– –	5	8	– –
Northwest Terr.						
Nova Scotia	6	12	– –	9	9	– –
Ontario	48	36	2	72	13	1
Prince Edward Is.	1	3	– –	2	2	– –
Quebec	11	53	1	27	37	1
Saskatchewan	1	9	– –	1	9	– –
Yukon	– –	1	– –	1	– –	– –
	85	133	3	132	86	3

In 1911 the Main Election Issue was Reciprocity with the United States

The original of this picture, called "Mortgaging the Homestead," is a painting by the celebrated Canadian artist, G. A. Reid, and is now in the Art Gallery at Ottawa.
The figures to the right represent the old couple, who as pioneers cleared the farm from the bush, while the son, who has failed to make both ends meet, is signing the Mortgage Deed of the "Old Homestead." The picture of the old folks is one of hopeless resignation, while that of the young wife is expressive of fierce anger at the sad ending of her husband's labours.

FARMERS AND FARMERS' WIVES, LOOK AT THIS PICTURE!
Men, Vote for your own welfare—Reform, Unrestricted Reciprocity and Farmers Rights.

BORDEN'S PLATFORM

And let us never forget that Canada cannot become commercially a part of the United States and remain politically a part – and an important part – of the British Empire.

We must decide whether the spirit of Canadianism or Continentalism shall prevail on the Northern half of this continent.

With Canada's youthful vitality, her rapidly increasing population, her marvellous material resources, her spirit of hopefulness and energy, she can place herself within a brief period in the highest position within the mighty Empire. This question is above all parties and all individuals. I appeal to Liberals as the Conservatives, and I speak to them not as a party leader, but as a Canadian citizen whose hopes are bound up with the hopes of his country. R. C. Brown and M. E. Prang, *Confederation to 1949*.

LAURIER'S PLATFORM

I stated a moment ago that the agreement we made, is simply to get better prices for the product of the Canadian farmers. This is a proposition so obvious that I am surprised it should have received the treatment it has received on the part of our friends opposite. But the objections to this agreement are not to be found . . . they are all based on (irrelevant) grounds. I think I am fair in stating that the objections made to this arrangement are fourfold. The first objection is that the effect will be to deflect the carrying trade from Canadian channels to American channels. The second is that it will destroy our natural resources. The third is that it will imperil our industries. And the fourth is that it will land us ultimately in the American Republic.

(Laurier then went on to present a lengthy, detailed argument against these four objections).

Wilfrid Laurier, House of Commons *Debates*, 1910-1911, March 7, pp. 4754-4771.